Andaman and Nicobar Project Primer Series - 3

ONGE - HINDI BILINGUAL PRIMER

आंङे भारती – 1



सत्यमेव जयते

भारतीय भाषा संस्थान
(मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
मानसगंगोत्री, मैसूर –570006
और
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अंडमान तथा निकोबार प्रशासन
पोर्ट ब्लेयर – 744101
द्वारा निर्मित

Andaman and Nicobar Project Primer Series-1

ONGE-HINDI BILINGUAL SERIES-1

आंडे भारती - 1

Authors

M.R. RANGANATHA
V.R. RAJASINGH
R. SUBBAKRISHNA

RAMESH ONGE
BIROGEGI ONGE
CHOGEGI ONGE
BADARAJU ONGE

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES
(Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education, Govt. of India)
Manasagangotri, Mysore-570 006.

and

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT
Andaman and Nicobar Administration
Port Blair-744 101.

ONGE BHARATI - 1

Prepared by M.R. Ranganatha
V.R. Rajasingh
R. Subbakrishna

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We are specially thankful to Sri Tambolay of Dugong Creek, Honourable Member, Pradesh Council, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Last, but not the least, we are thankful to all the members of the Onge Community in Dugong Creek and South Bay with whose cooperation only we were able to do this work.

Authors

FOREWORD

The Central Institute of Indian Languages is concerned with the development of Indian languages. The development of Indian languages can take place by their use in new domains, which requires development of materials and methods and manpower for work in the areas of codification, standardisation and modernisation. The work of the Institute encompasses basic research, material production and inservice training. The Institute is also entrusted with the responsibility of assisting and improving the teaching of Indian languages at various levels by developing new methods, models and materials and by making use of modern technology. The six Regional Language Centres are engaged in regular language teaching programmes. The Institute is also a clearing house of information relating to Indian languages and for this purpose the documentation work includes compiling of various bibliographies.

The Institute has a long experience of study on tribal languages and tribal education. It has developed models and methods of language use in tribal education to suit the different linguistic and socio-political conditions. The codification of the tribal languages resulting in making a grammar and a dictionary is a pre-requisite for the preparation of primers in the tribal languages. The use of Onge was a new challenge because of the smallness of the size of its speakers and also their isolation. The tribal education in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is part of the plan for total development of the people in the islands. Considering all these, the learning materials in Onge is planned to be used in primary education and also literacy education. The codification of Onge, whose detailed grammatical description is done for the first time, helps also to record and preserve this language.

The major challenge in the development programme for tribals including their education is to both maintain their cultural values and to benefit from the modern economy. The education is to be designed to achieve this. We hope that this book is one small step in this direction.

The Institute was given this opportunity of working with the tribal languages of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands by the Administration as part

of their implementation of their master plan for the development of tribal people of the islands. The Institute records its gratitude to His Excellency the Lt. Governor of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lt. Gen. Shri R. S. Dyal.

DR. E. ANNAMALAI
Director
Central Institute of Indian Languages
Manasagangotri, Mysore-570 006

INTRODUCTION

The Onges are a preliterate community belonging to the Negrito group. They were a nomadic tribe who are presently settled in two settlements, one in Dugong Creek and the other in the South Bay of Little Andaman Island.

The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has prepared a Master Plan for the Development of the Andaman Tribes. As a part of the plan the Administration approached the Central Institute of Indian Languages for preparing primers in Onge. As a result this primer has been prepared.

The primer consists of an Onge part exclusively meant for the teaching / learning of Onge language and an Onge-Hindi part meant for the teaching / learning of both Onge and Hindi. It is prepared in the Bilingual Transfer Framework, an innovative model developed by the Institute. It involves introduction of literacy skills initially in the mother tongue - Onge and subsequently these skills will be transferred to Hindi which is the language of the Union Territory. The primer has been designed to develop literacy skills through script and content lessons. Each lesson is followed by exercises to develop such skills. Devanagari script is used for representing the sounds of Onge language. Wherever necessary modifications have been made in the script. The script is introduced in two phases. First those letters which are necessary to read and write Onge have been introduced through the Onge part of the primer. Later through the Onge-Hindi part the left over letters which are necessary to learn Hindi are introduced.

The objective of the primer is two-fold; one as a text for formal education at the class I level, and the other as an aid for the non-formal education. Keeping this in mind lessons are selected. Besides script and content lessons, some lessons to develop numeracy skills are also introduced. The numeracy lessons aim at teaching counting and simple arithmetic operations such as addition and subtraction. The picture reading lessons are aimed at introducing the Onges to the mainstream life by creating an awareness regarding exchange value, market economy etc. In addition to these, to motivate the Onges in learning and to develop cognitive skills

among them some nursery rhymes and shape identification exercises are also included. In total the primer has the following components:

1. Shape identification exercises to develop cognitive skills.
2. Script lessons to teach those Devanagari letters (with modification wherever necessary) that are required to learn Onge.
3. Content lessons to develop reading skills in Onge.
4. Script lessons to teach those leftover Devanagari letters that are required to learn Hindi.
5. Picture reading lessons.
6. Numeracy lessons.
7. Nursery rhymes to motivate towards the learning process.

To supplement the teaching of Onge, a video film on Onge language teaching is produced. Also to supplement the teaching of Onge and Hindi an **Onge-Hindi-English Pictorial Glossary** has been prepared. The teachers who use this primer are expected to do so along with these supplementary materials. Comments and criticisms, if any, are welcome to improve the primer as well as the supplementary materials.

Dr.V.Gnanasundaram
Reader-cum-Research Officer
Central Institute of Indian Languages
Mysore
(Project Supervisor)

Dr. M.R.Ranganatha
Project Officer
Central Institute of Indian Languages
Mysore

HOW TO USE THE PRIMER

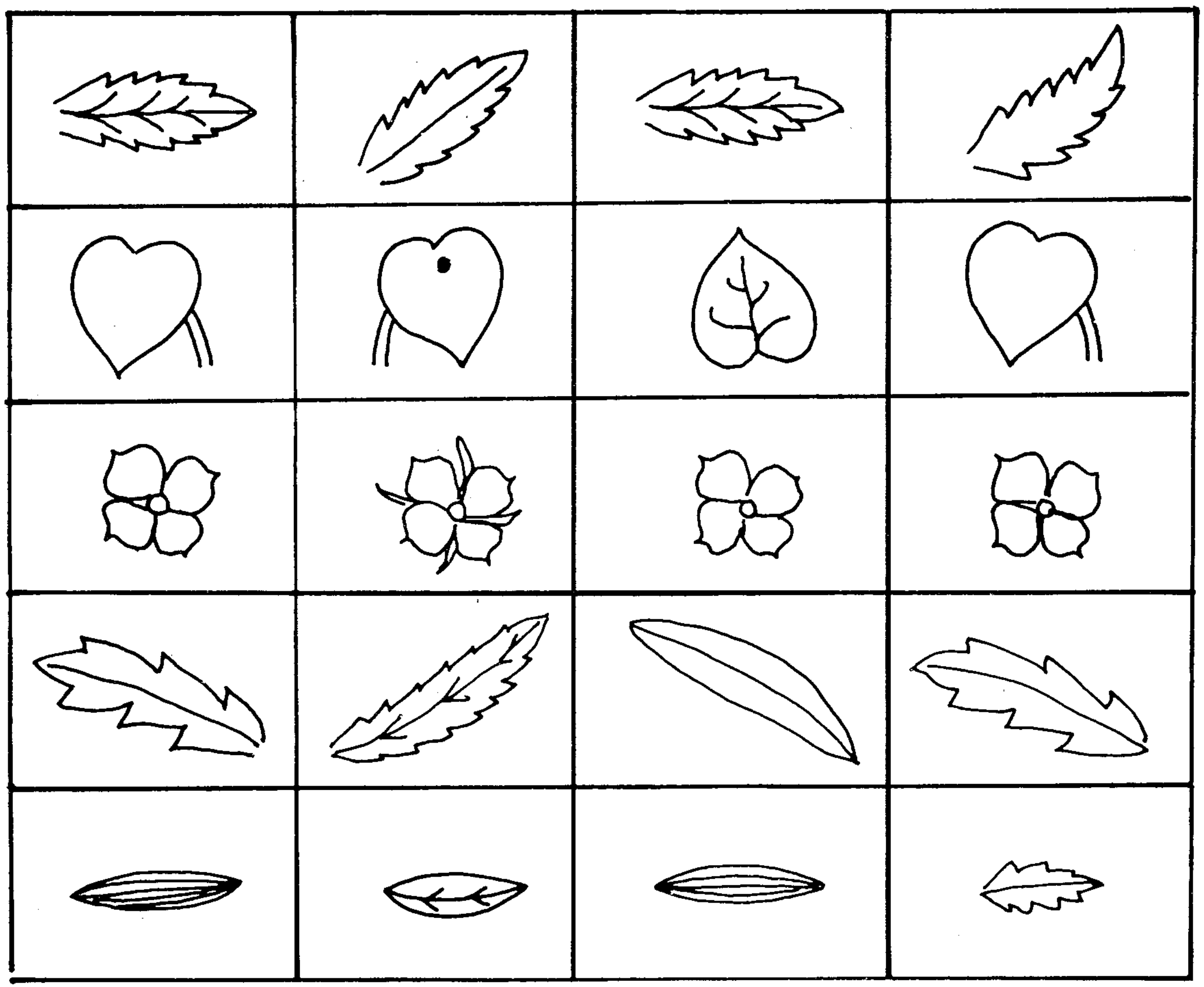
This is a composite primer meant for the school going Onge children as well as the adults in the adult education centres. The first half of the primer has two components; one for teaching script and the other for adult education. The script lessons are given on the right side pages of the book while the adult education materials are given on the left side pages. The objective in the adult education portion is to introduce the adult Onge to certain modern socio-economic values such as better means of fishing, selling such items as fish, basket and honey and then purchasing his needs out of the sale proceeds. Keeping this in mind the contents of the lessons are selected in such a way that the script lessons and the adult education material are pedagogically related.

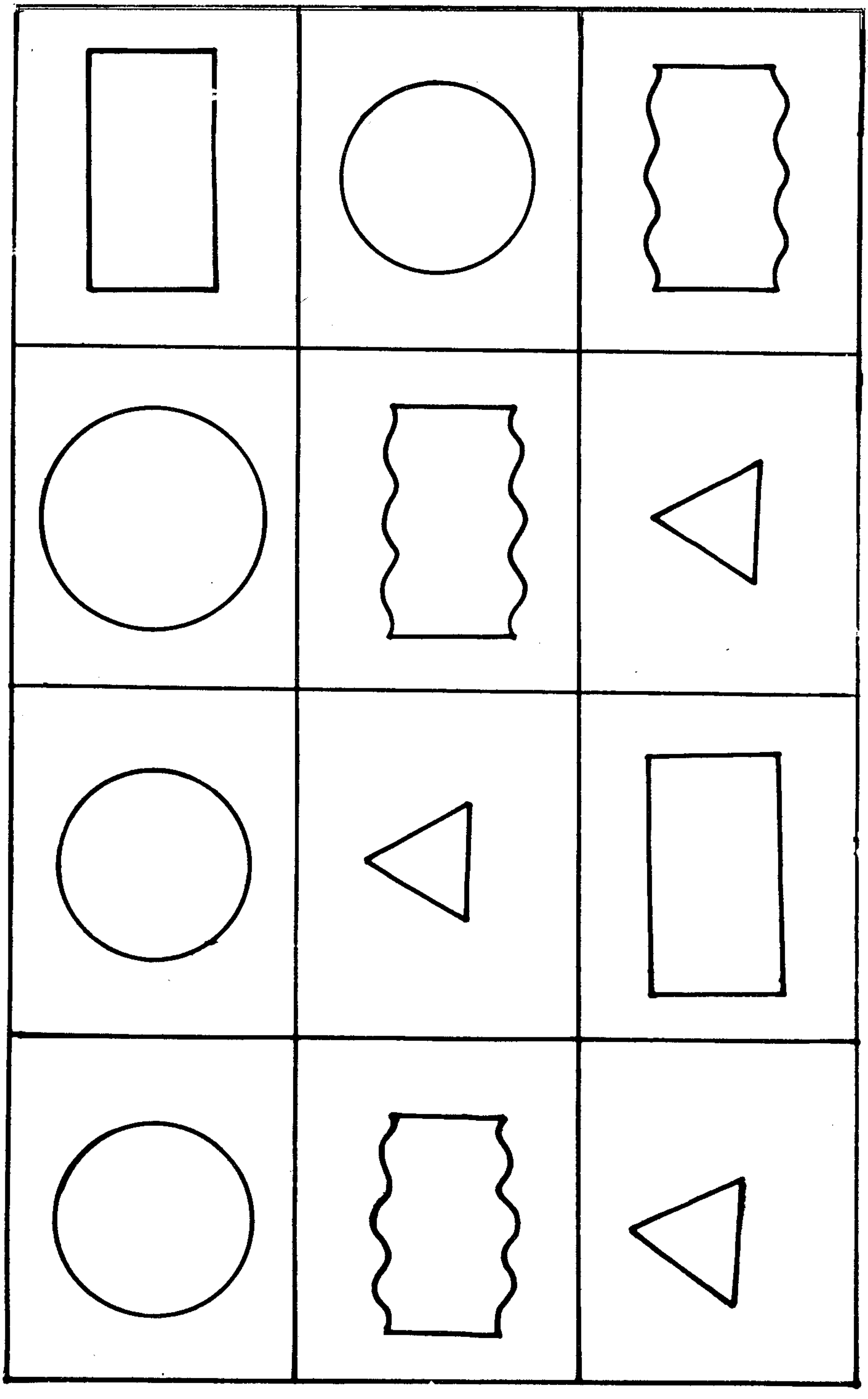
To illustrate, the first script lesson given on the right side consists of words डाङे (canoe), ईङे (water) and आंङे (an Onge man) used to teach the letters डा, ई, आं and ङे. The adult education material given on the left side consists of larger pictures represented by these very words arranged in a meaningful sequence such as 1) a Canoe 2) a Canoe in the sea with some Onges fishing and so on. The sequence of pictures is arranged in such a way that it develops into a narrative of comparing and contrasting the Onge traditional mode of hunting fish with an arrow, one at a time with that of catching a number of fish by spreading a net. Though the pictures themselves present readable narratives, in order to facilitate better understanding, legends in Hindi are given below each picture. These legends have to be read and explained by the teacher so that discussions can be initiated on the topics represented by the pictures. The topics presented cover such areas as a) money, b) exchange values of honey, basket and fish in terms of money c) advantage of cooperative societies and d) counting. The need to acquire literacy is indirectly stressed. By the time the adults complete the picture reading lessons they are expected to become highly motivated to learn literacy. The script lessons given on the right side pages of the book are to be used to impart literacy to the adults also.

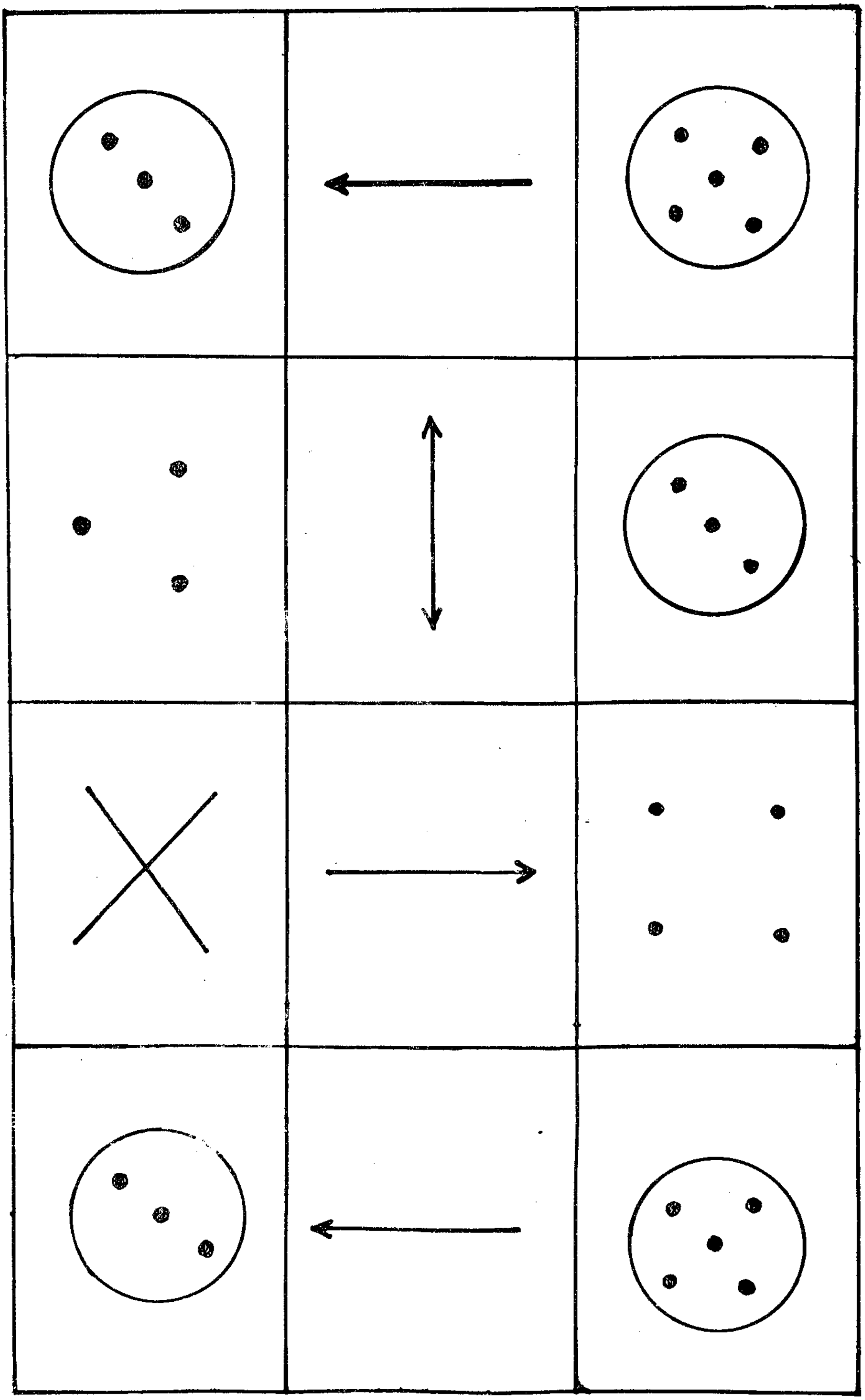
Similarly when the book is used in the class room for teaching literacy to the children the teacher should draw the attention of the children to the pictures on the left side and ask them what they see in the picture.

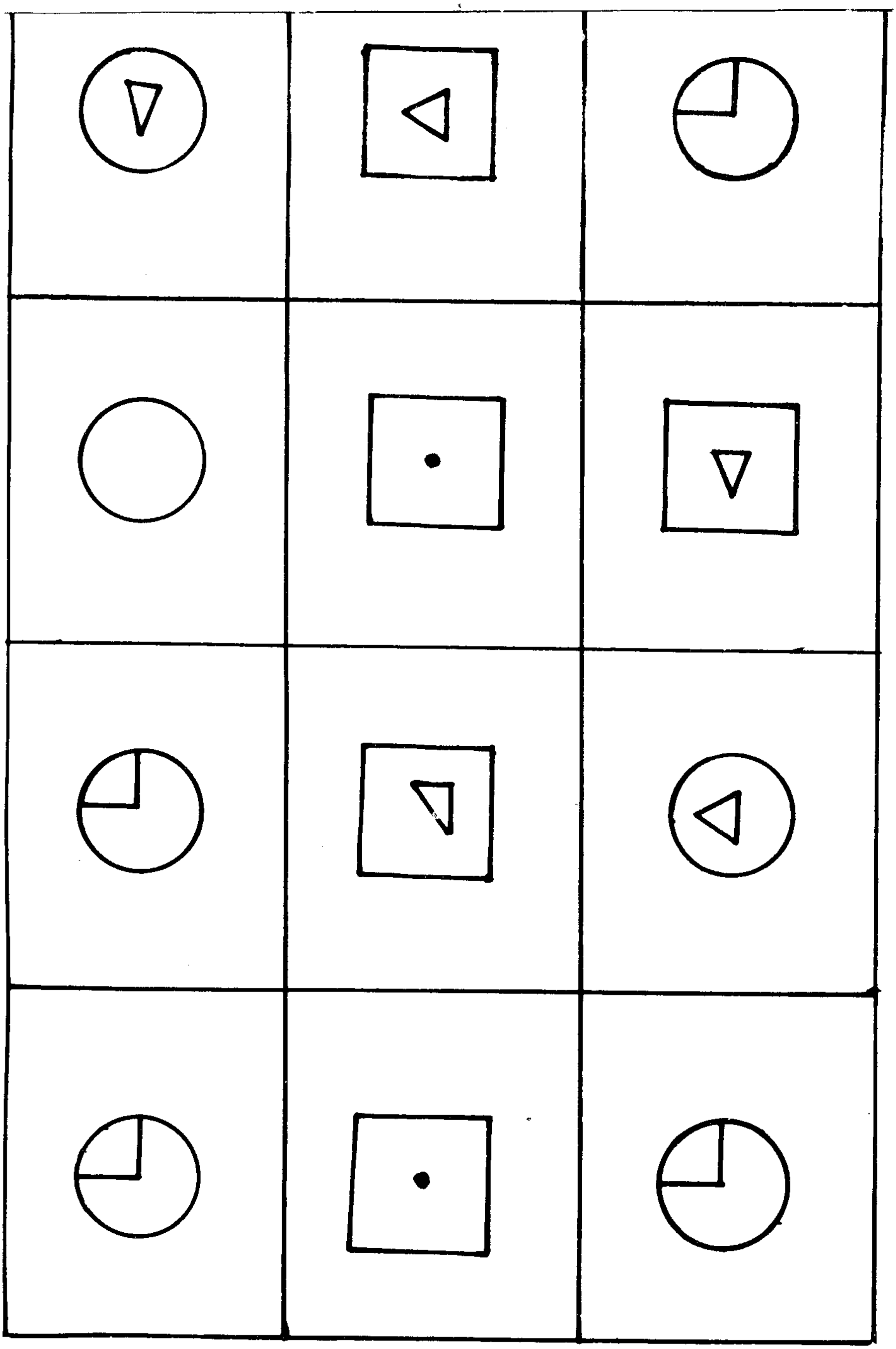
They should draw the attention of the children to the components of the picture separately such as the Canoe, the water in the sea and the Onge persons. Thus the attention of the children should be drawn to the smaller pictures on the right side pages and through the pictures they should be introduced to the written words. Thus the picture reading lessons on the left side and the script lessons on the right side are to function as complementary instructional materials. In view of the fact that Onge speaking teachers are not available to teach Onge script, the teachers (who may not know Onge) have to make use of the video film on Onge teaching as a visual aid. This also can be used both for children as well as the adults.

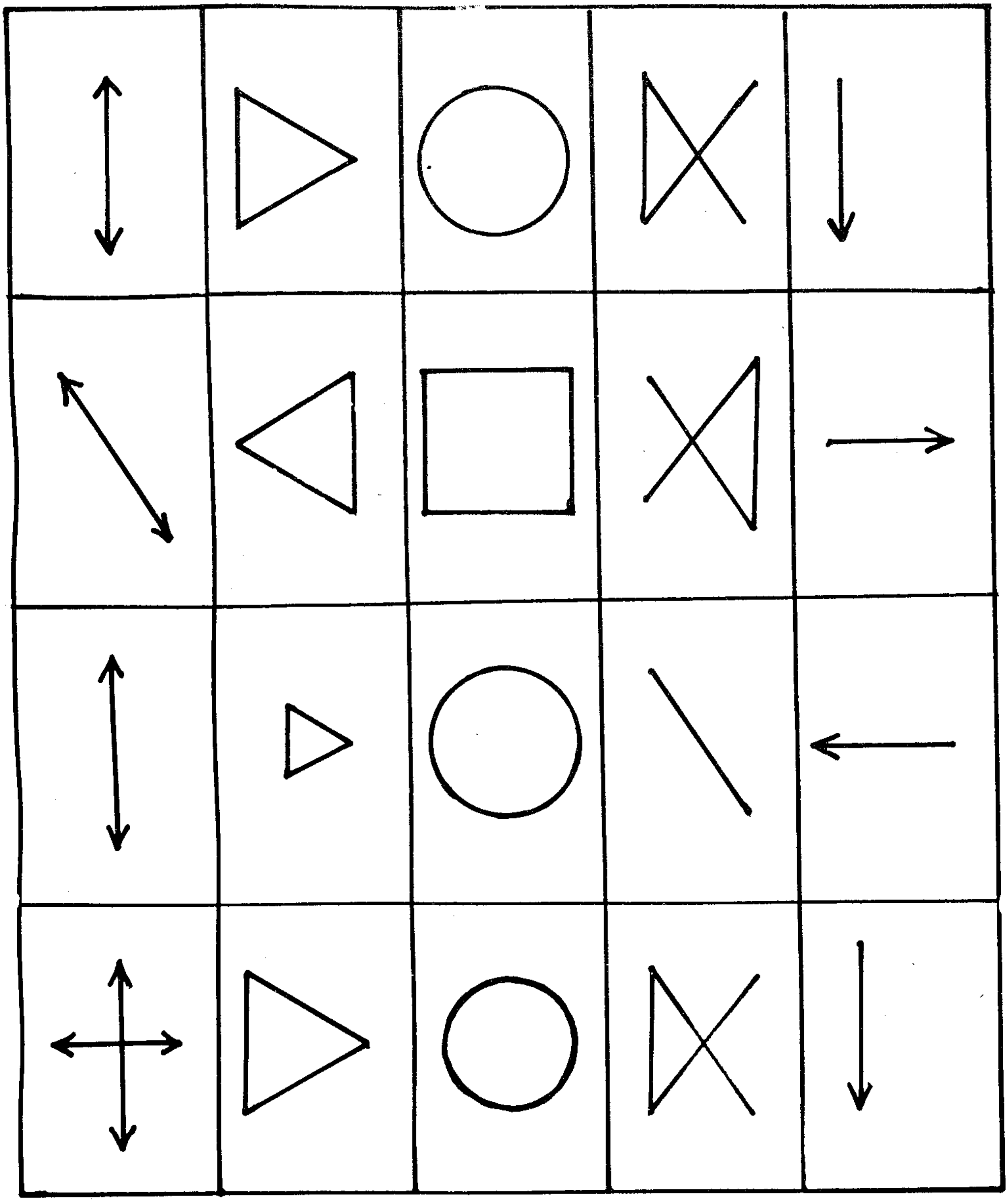
पहले खाने में कुछ आकृतियाँ दी गई हैं। यदि दूसरे, तीसरे और चौथे खानों में इनसे मिलती-जुलती आकृतियाँ हों तो उन्हें पहचानो ।

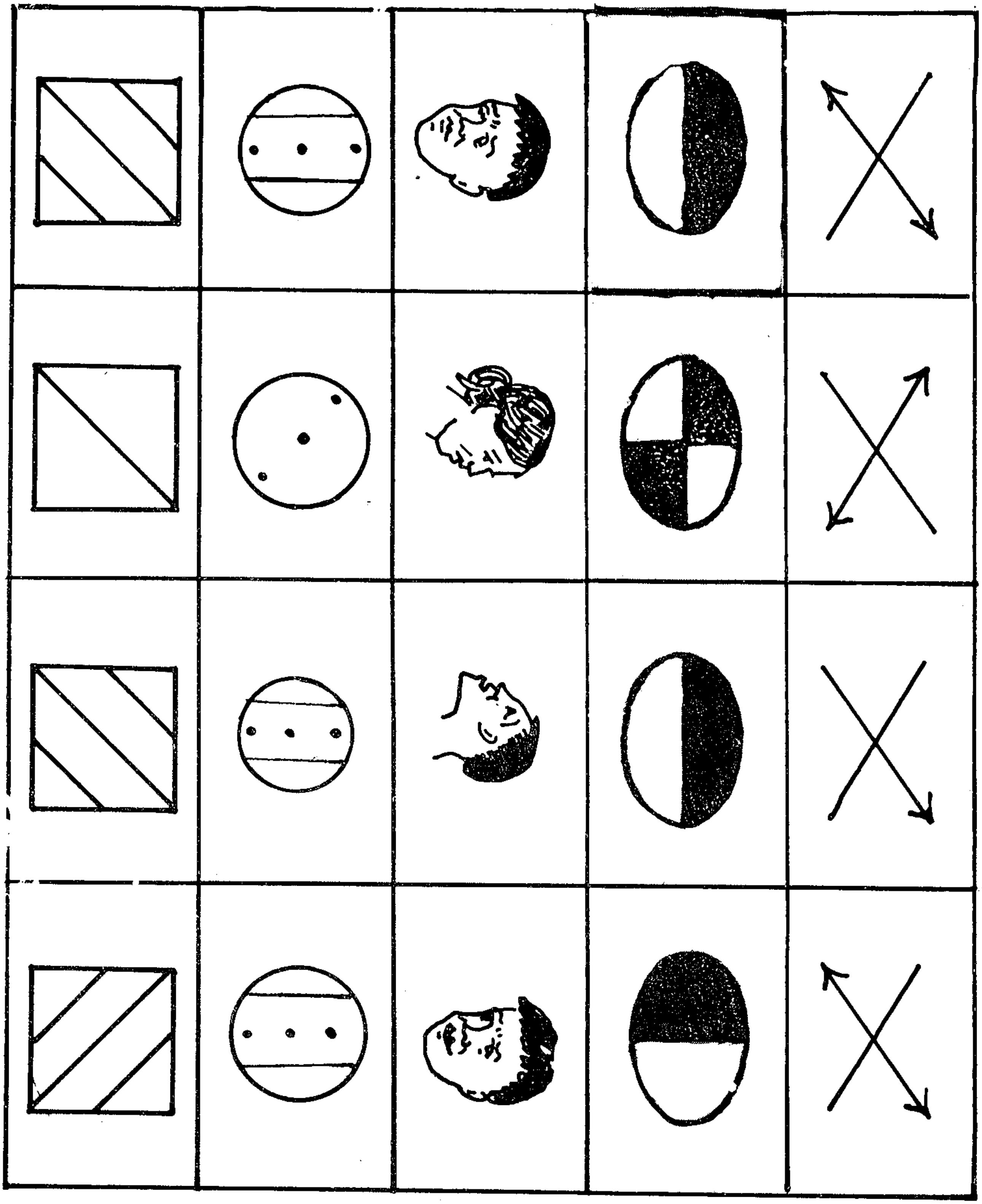




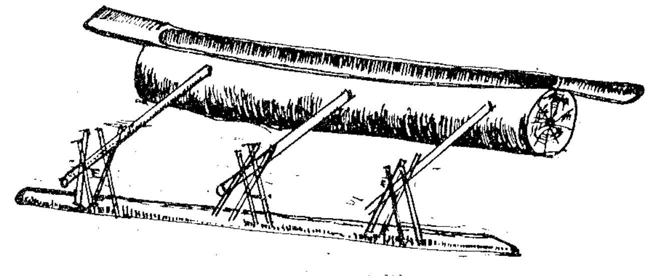




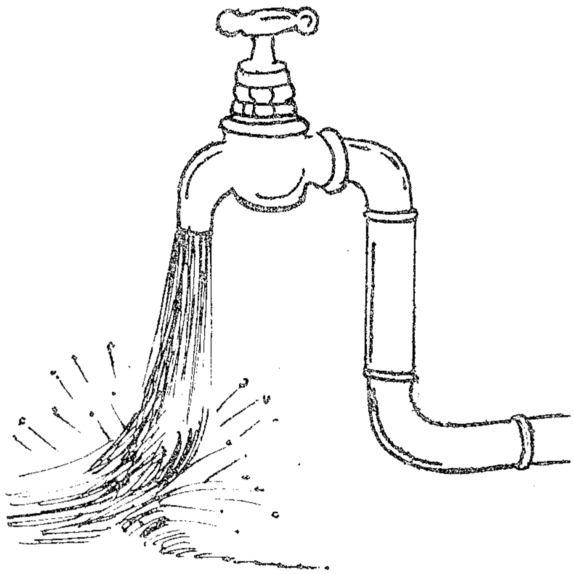




पाठ-1



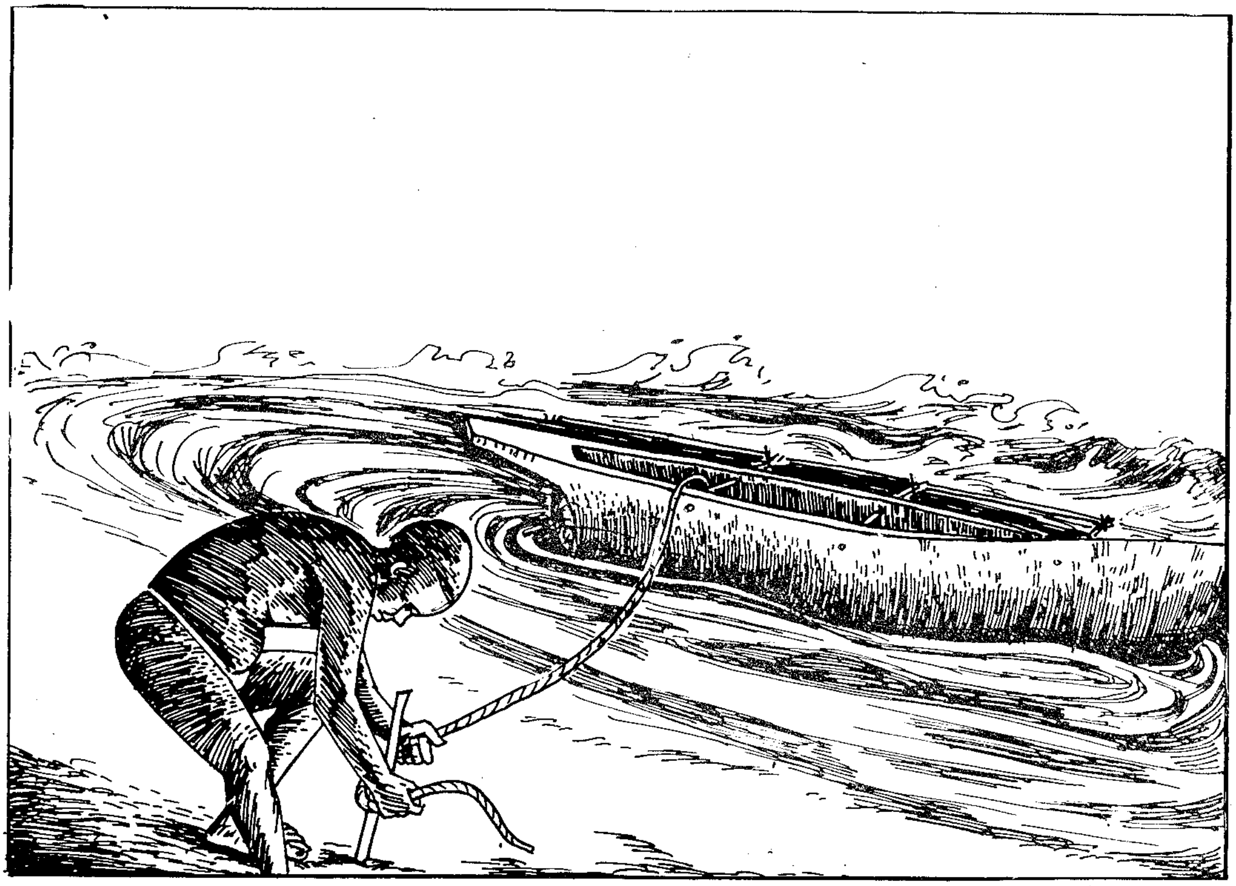
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आंङ

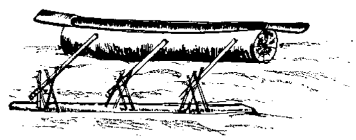


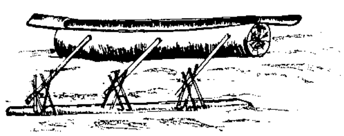
1. हमारे चारों ओर समुद्र है। समुद्र में जाने के लिए हमें नाव की आवश्यकता होती है।

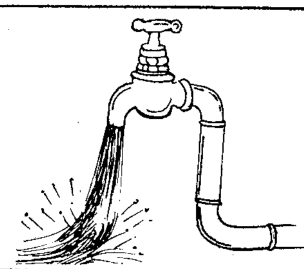
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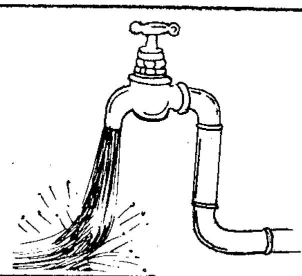
पहचानो:-

अ) इन खानों में ऊपर के चित्र को नीचेवाले चित्र से मिलाओ।

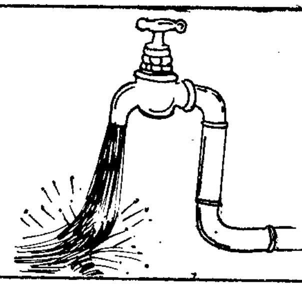


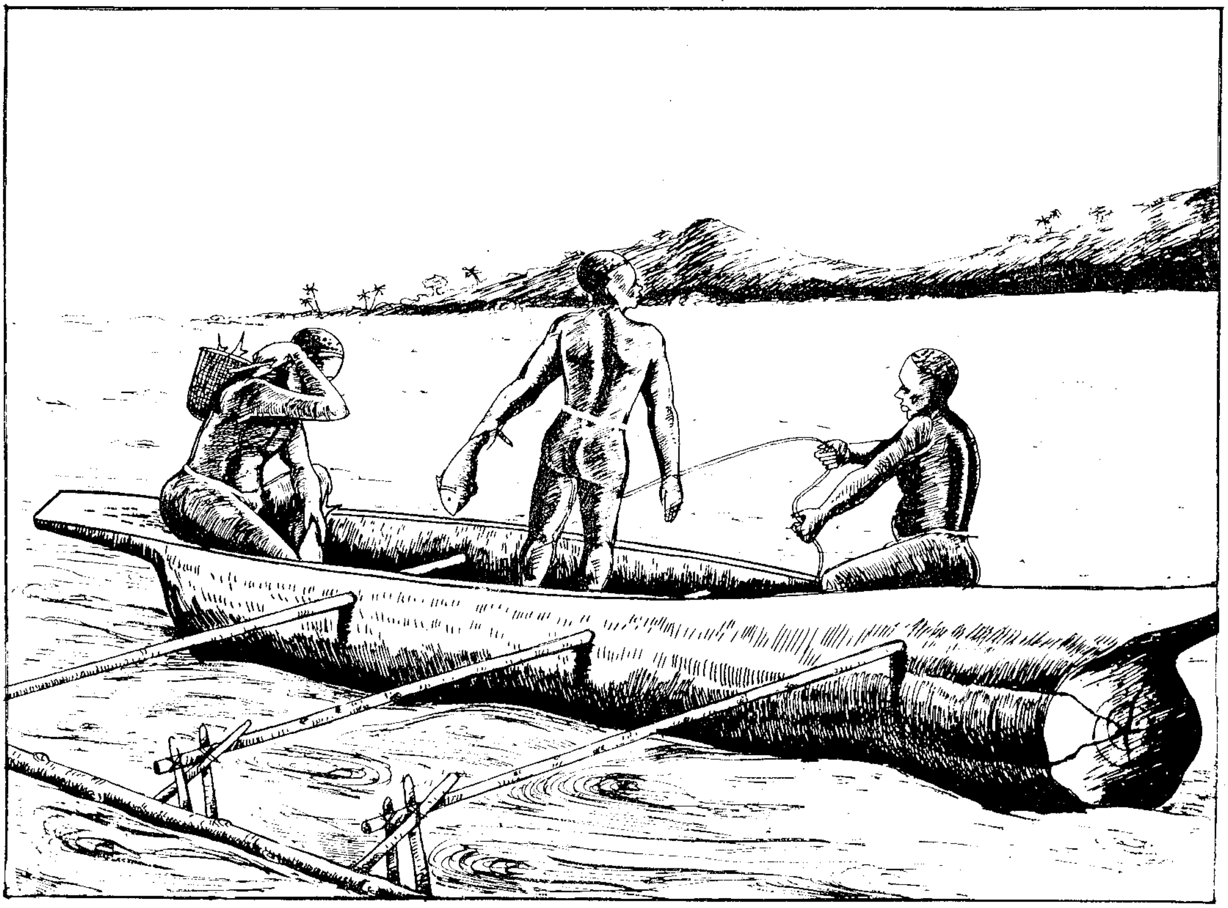






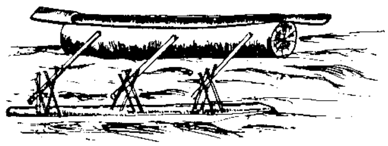






2. समुद्र मछलियों और कछुओं से भरा है । मछलियाँ और कछुए ही तो हमारा भोजन हैं ।



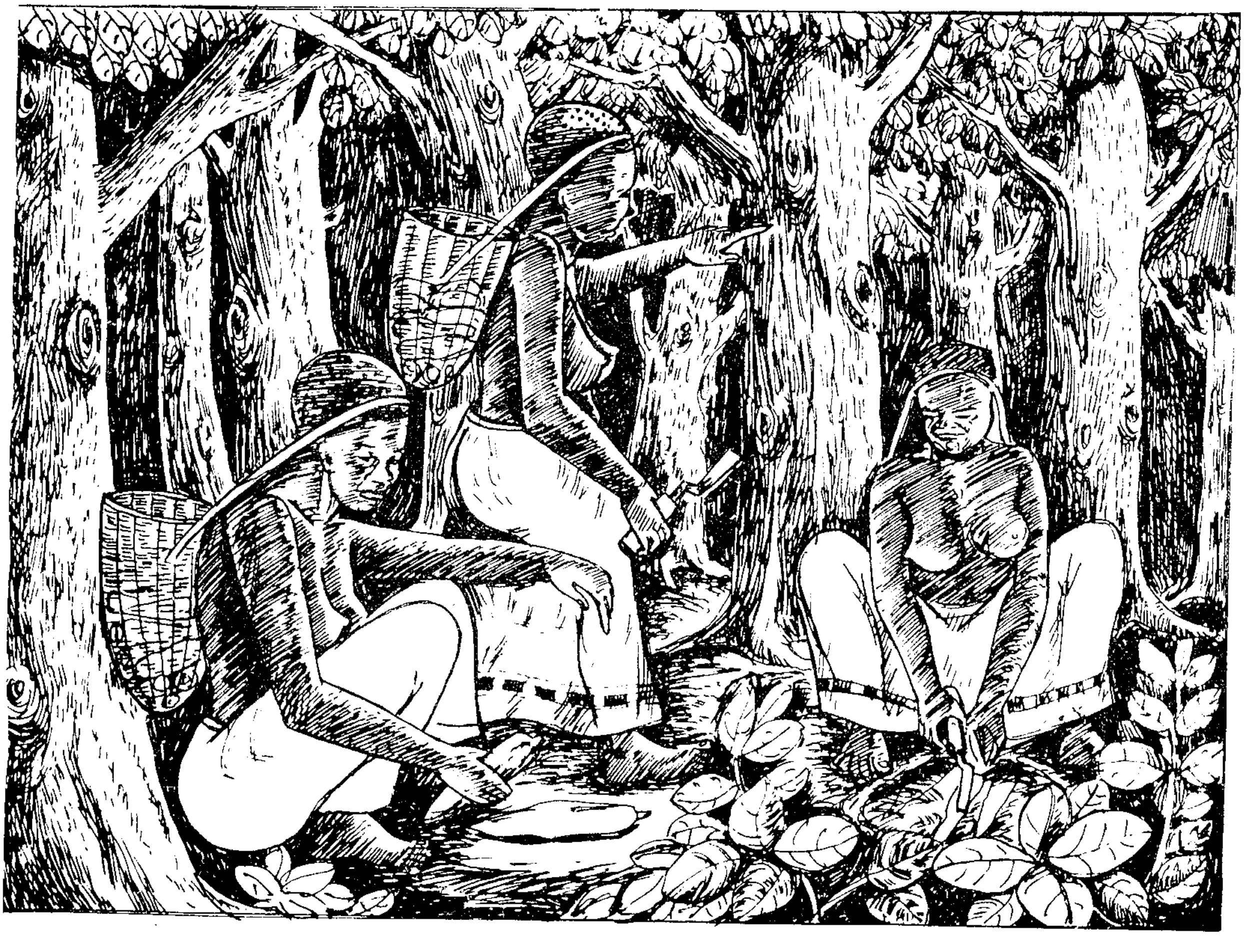




आ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के अक्षर के साथ नीचेवाले अक्षर को मिलाओ ।

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3. ज़मीन पर हम लोग जंगल में रहते हैं। जंगल भी हमारे लिए भोजन जुटाता है।

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डा	आं

इ) इन खानों में ऊपर के शब्दों को नीचे के शब्दों से मिलाओ ।

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डाङ	ईङ

ईङ	
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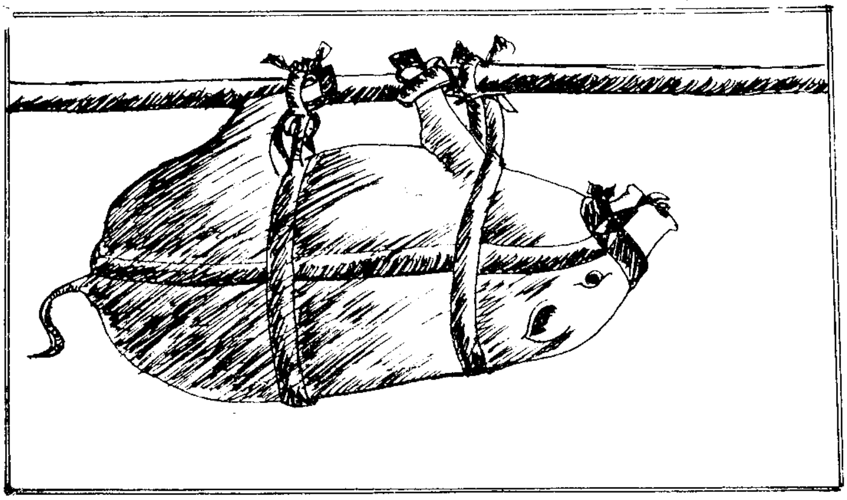
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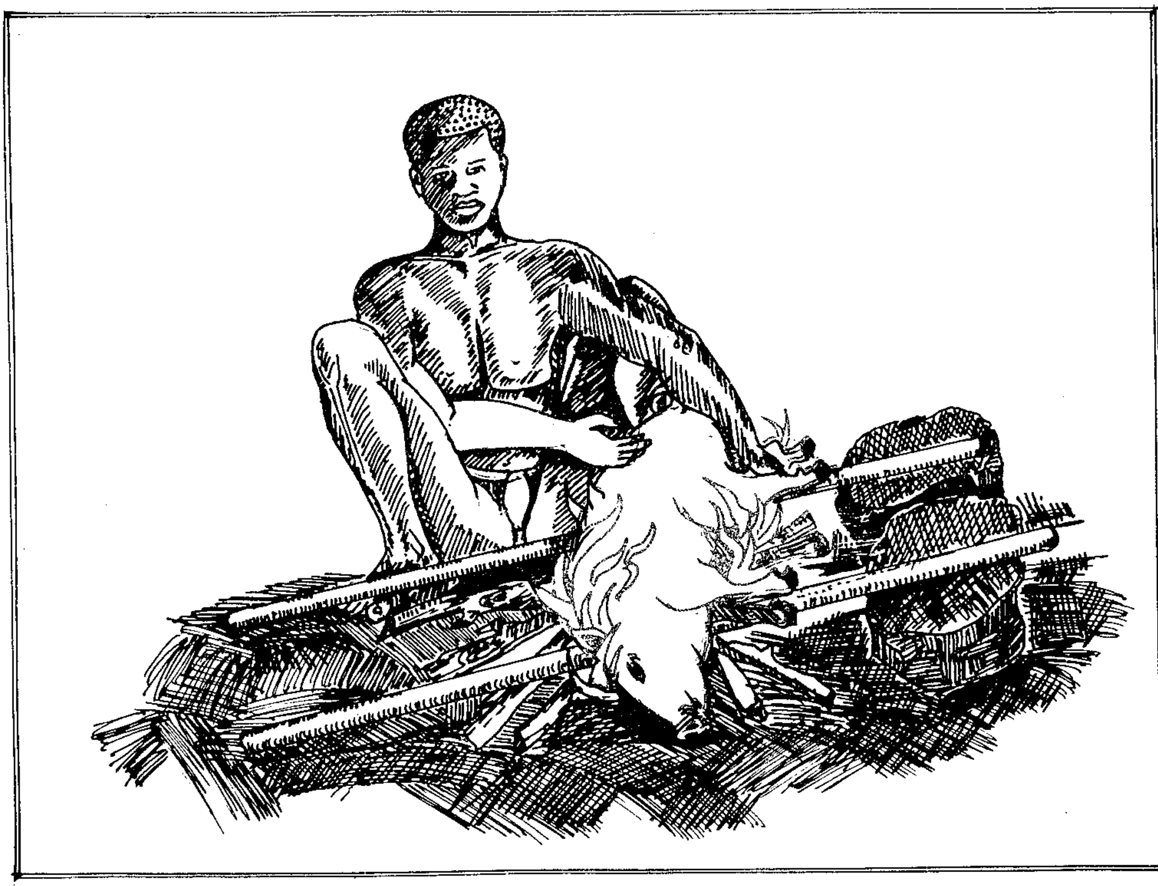


4. जंगल से हमें शहद मिलता है।

कविता 1

आंडः आंडः आंडः
आंडःगा डाडः
डाडः डाडः डाडः
डाडःगाड्का ईडः
ईडः ईडः ईडः
ईडःटाड्का ईडः
आंडः डाडः ईडः

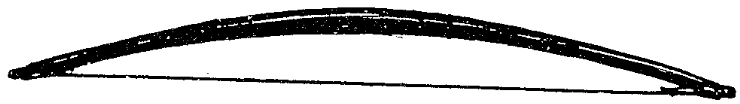




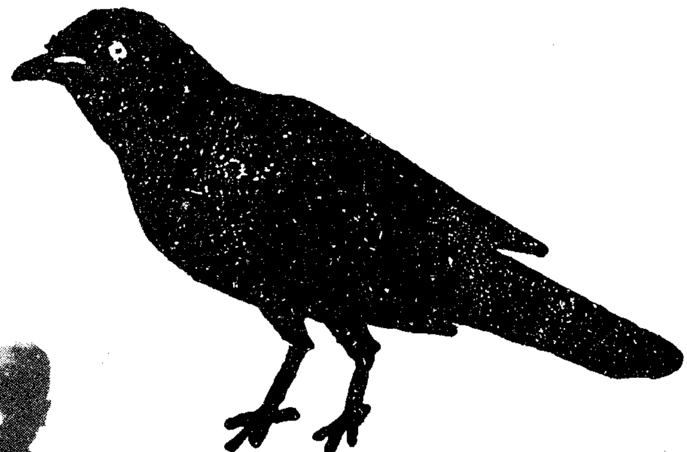
5. वहाँ जंगली सुअर भी होते हैं, जिन्हें हम शौक से खाते हैं।

पाठ-2

आ



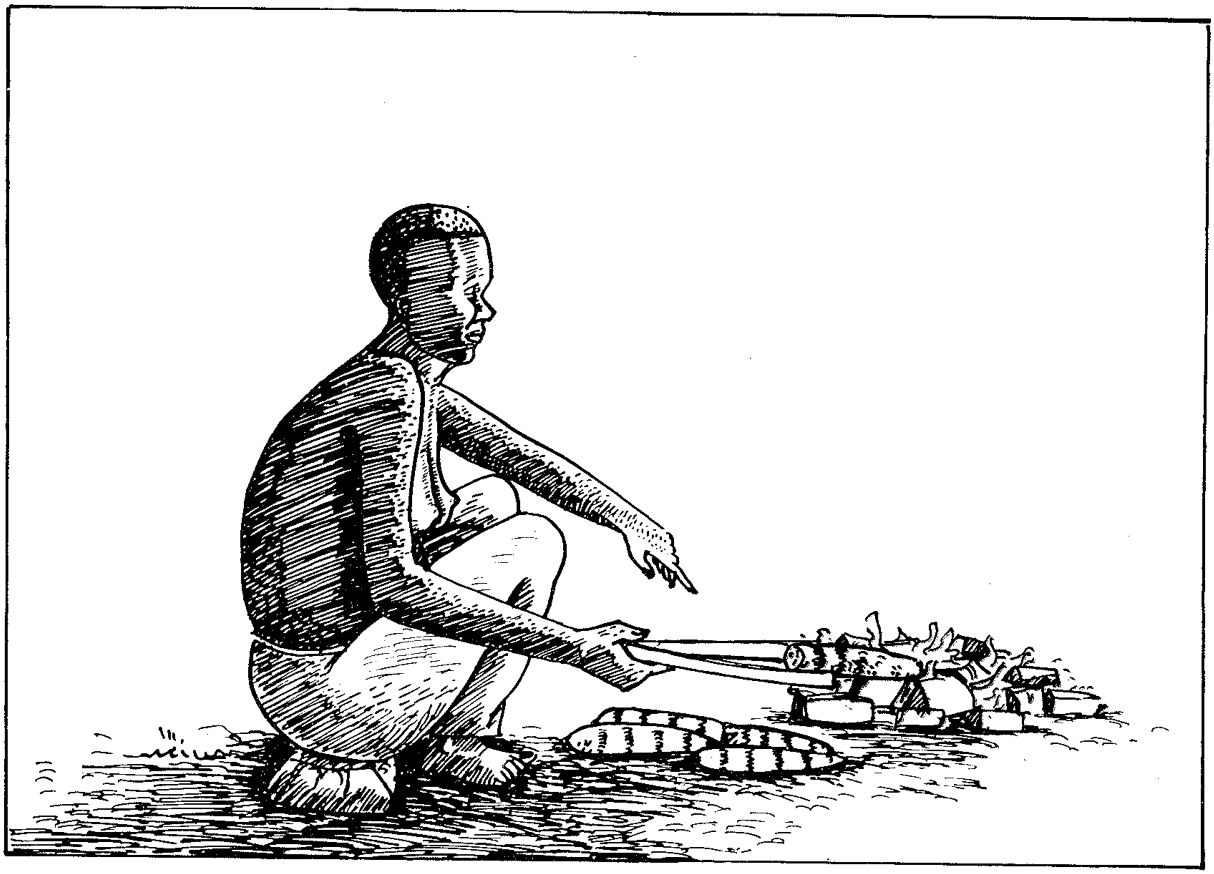
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6. जंगल में जंगली आलू और कई तरह के अन्य कन्द भी मिल जाते हैं- कभी कभी हम इन्हें भी अपना भोजन बनाते हैं।

समझो:-

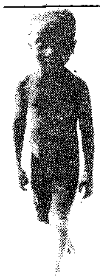
व + आ = वा

अभ्यास्

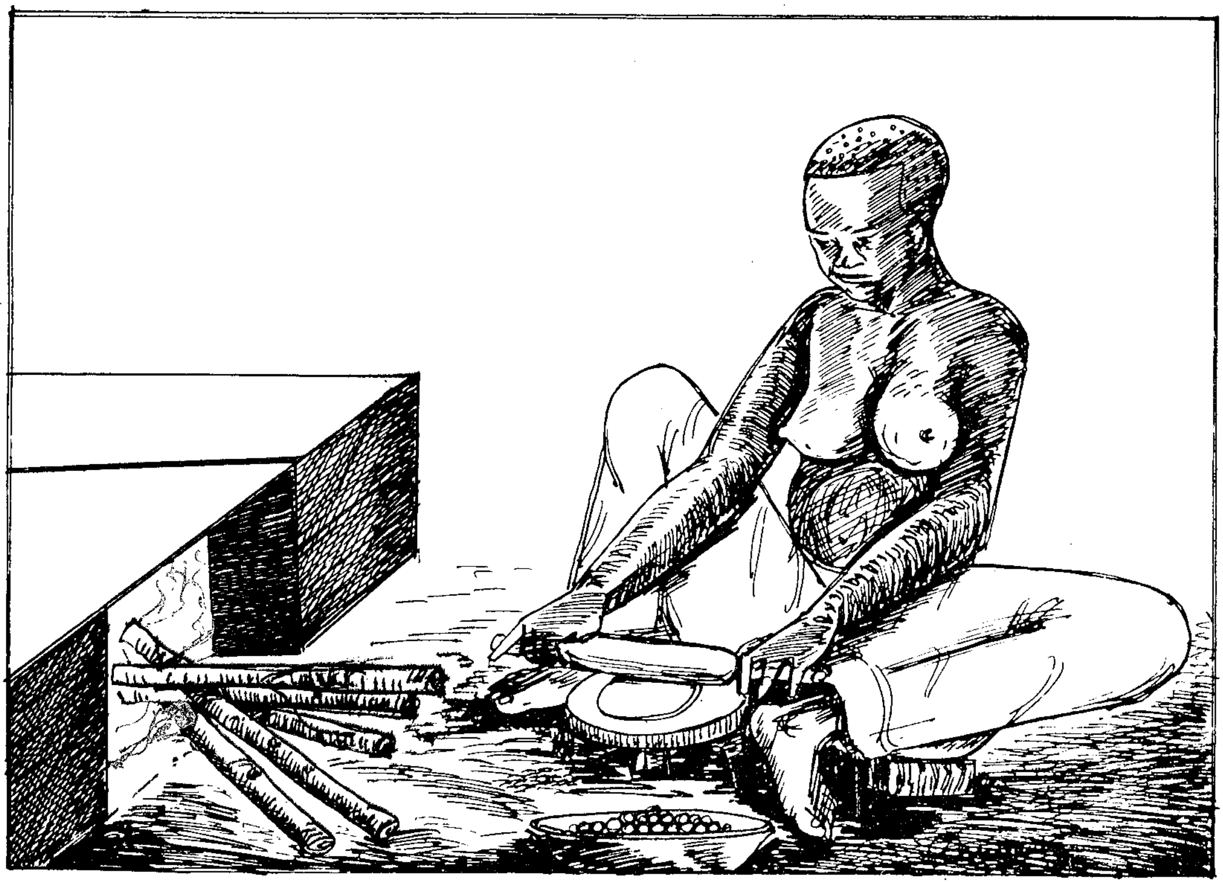
पहचानो:-

अ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के चित्र के साथ नीचेवाले चित्र को मिलाओ ।

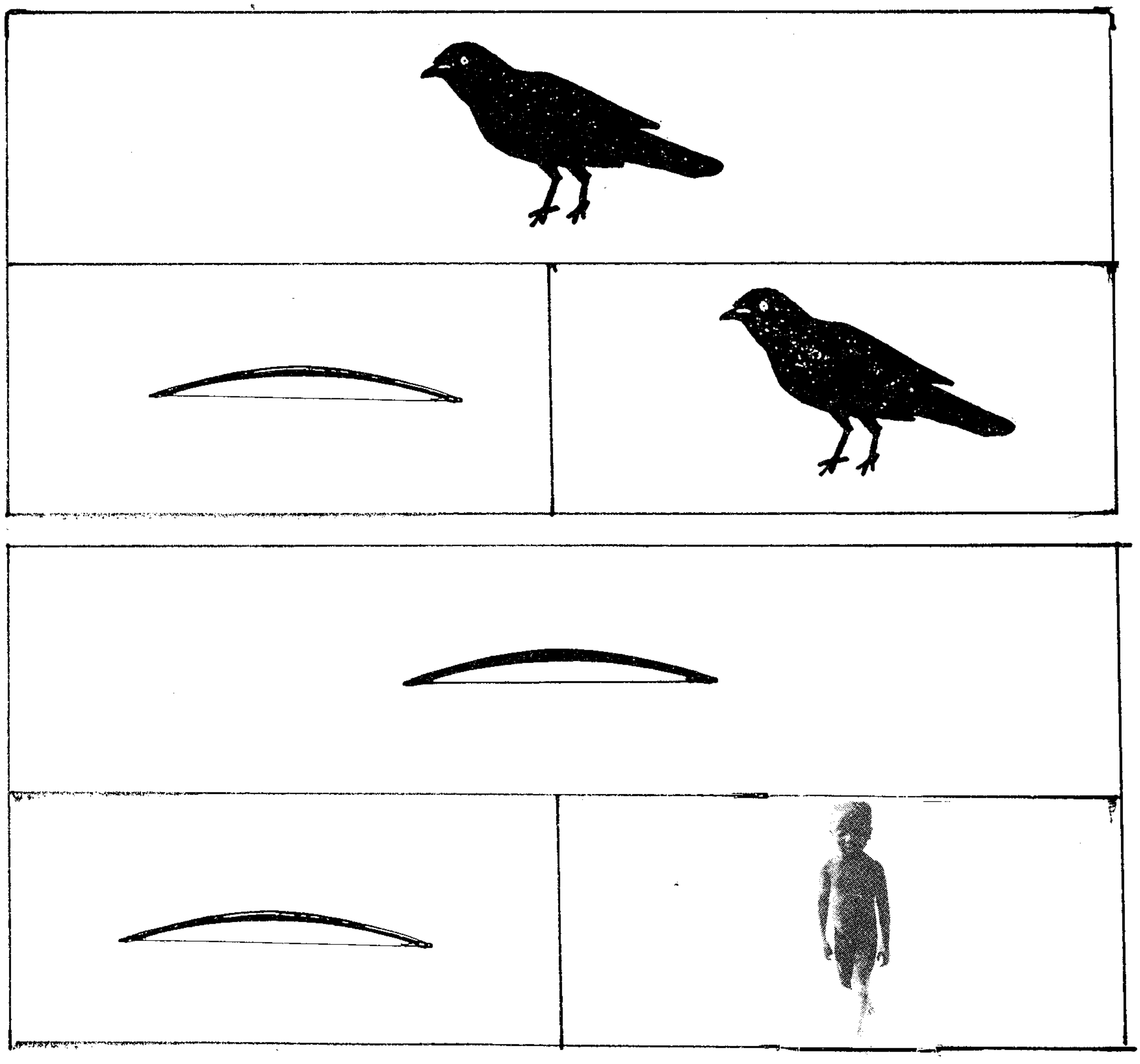


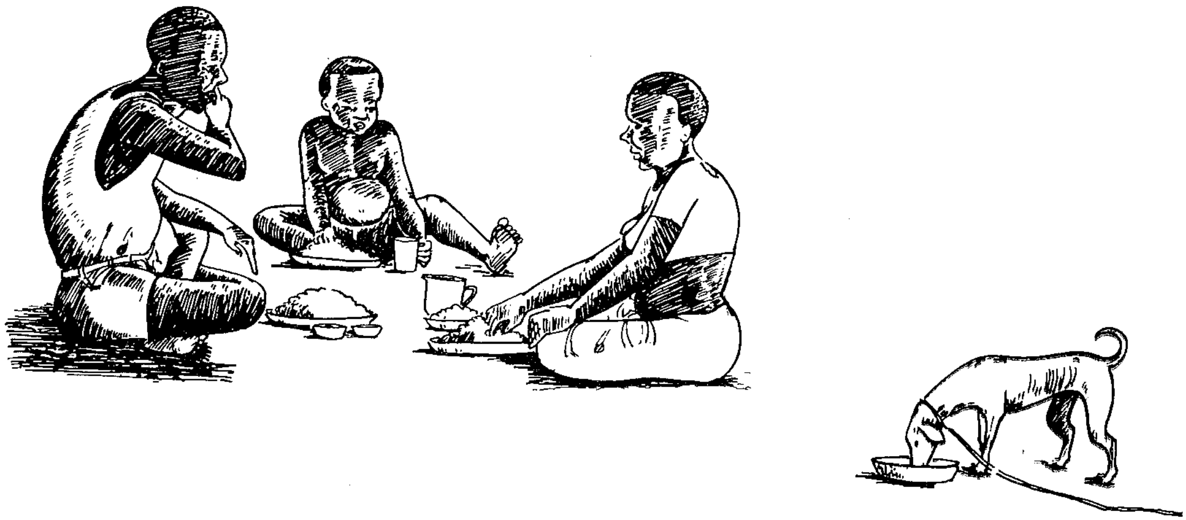






7. कभी कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि हमें न तो खाने के लिए मछली मिलती है और न सुअर। तब हम चावल और रोटी खाते हैं जो हमें सोसाईटी से मुफ्त मिलते हैं।





8. सरकार बिना पैसा लिए हमारी सभी जरूरतें पूरी करती है। हमारे पास पैसा है ही नहीं। न ही हम यह जानते है कि पैसा कैसे कमाया जाता है।

आ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के अक्षरों के साथ नीचे के अक्षरों को मिलाओ ।

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इ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के शब्दों के साथ नीचे के शब्दों को मिलाओ ।

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9. लेकिन हम बहुत मज़बूत और मेहनती लोग हैं - तो क्यों कोई चीज़ मुफ्त लें ? बस ज़रा हमें पैसा कमाना आ जाए -फिर हम अपनी ज़रूरत की सभी चीज़े खरीद लिया करेंगे ।

वाव्व	
वाव्व	आलें

ई) समझो:-

व + आ= वा

10. पैसा कमाने के लिए सबसे पहले हमें पैसे की कीमत समझनी होगी। इसके लिए हिसाब-किताब सीखना होगा। ओर्ड में तो केवल एक और दो की ही गिनती है। तो फिर हम क्या करें? अब कोई नया तरीका ढूंढना होगा। आओ देखें:

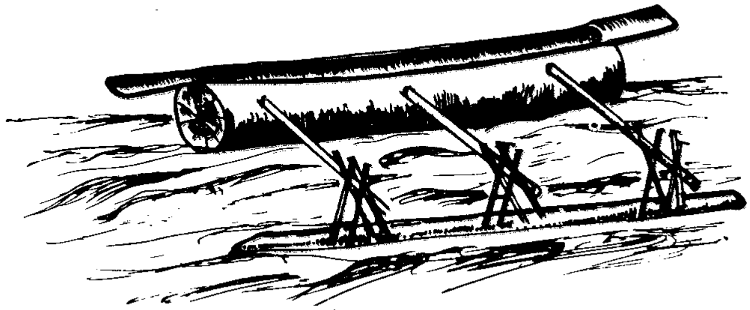
ओर्ड में एक और दो के लिए शब्द है :

ईकोय्

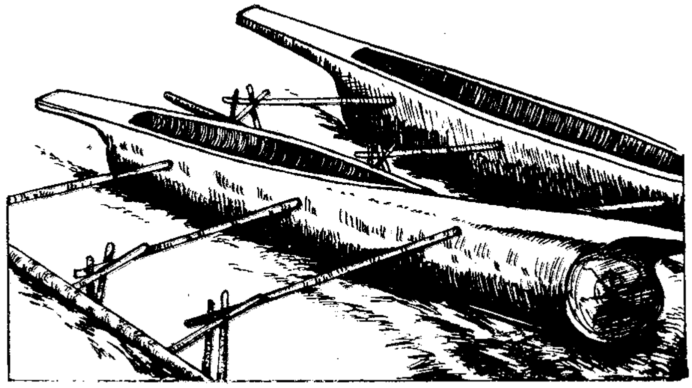
अंक्विनाग

पाठ-3

ईकोय्



अंक्विनाग



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आगे की गिनती के लिए हमें ओडं में नये शब्द बनाने होंगे। आओ देखें:

ईकोय्

अंक्विनाग

अंक्वितीन्

अंक्विचार्

अंक्विपाञ्च्

अंक्विचे

अंक्विचात्

अंक्विआट्

अंक्विनो

दच्

पढो:-

कोर्ड

संख्या सीखो:-

ईकोय्	1
अंक्विनाग	2

अभ्यास्

पहचानो :-

अ) नीचे बने खानों में ऊपर के अक्षर के साथ नीचे के अक्षरों को मिलाओ ।

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ग	य्

वि	
य्	वि

ग	
ग	ना

[हिन्दी में गिनती ऐसे की जाती है:

एक

दो

तीन

चार

पाँच

छह

सात

आठ

नौ

दस

क्	
क्	को

ना	
को	ना

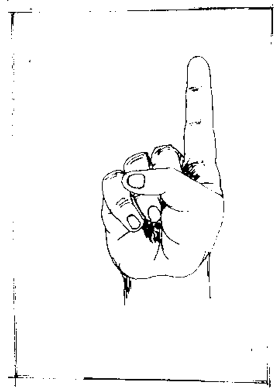
को	
को	ना

आ) नीचे बने खानों में ऊपर के शब्दों को नीचेवाले शब्दों से मिलाओ।

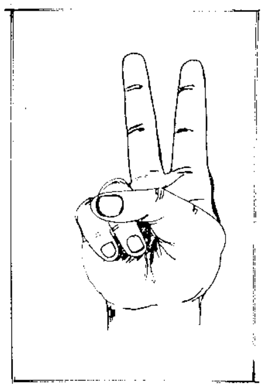
ईकोय्	
अंक्विनाग	ईकोय्

आओ अब इन अंकों को लिखना सीखें :

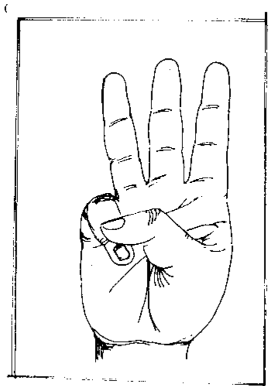
1



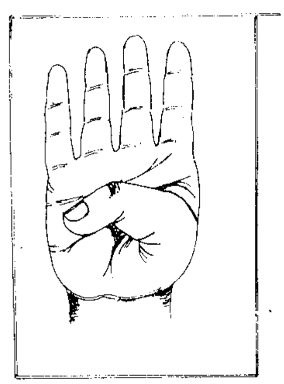
2



3



4

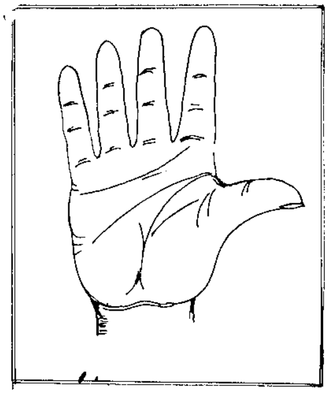


अंक्विनाग	
अंक्विनाग	ईकोय्

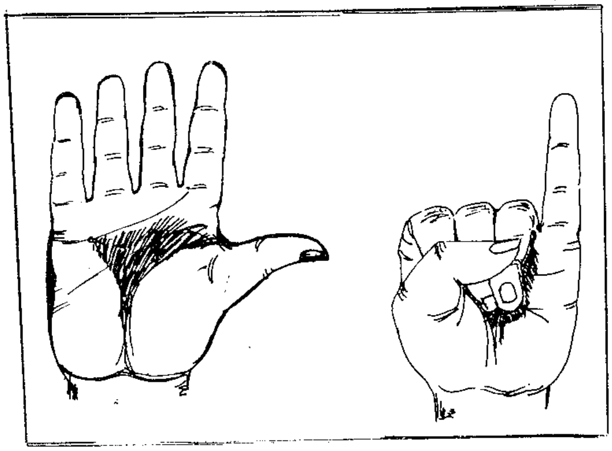
इ) शब्द के साथ संख्या मिलाओ ।

ईकोय्	2
अंक्विनाग	1

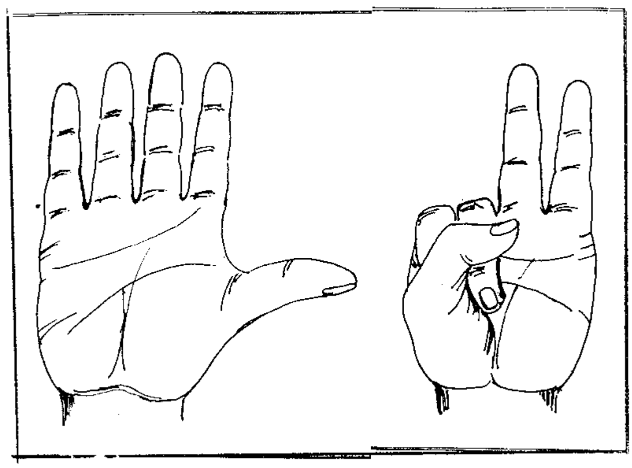
5



6



7



पाठ-4
अभ्यास् पाठ-1

पढो:-

ईकोय्

आ वाव्व अंक्विनाग

आंडः ईडः डाडः आलं

अक्षर पहचानों और पढो:-

अं आं ई आ

य् व् क्

व ग

वा

वि

डः लं

को

समझो:-

व + आ = वा

ग + ऊ = गू

म + ऍ = मॅ

ब + ओ = बो

अभ्यास्

अ) नीचे दिए खानों में ऊपर के अक्षरों को नीचेवाले अक्षरों से मिलाओ ।

ऊ	
ऊ	गू

कू	
कू	गू

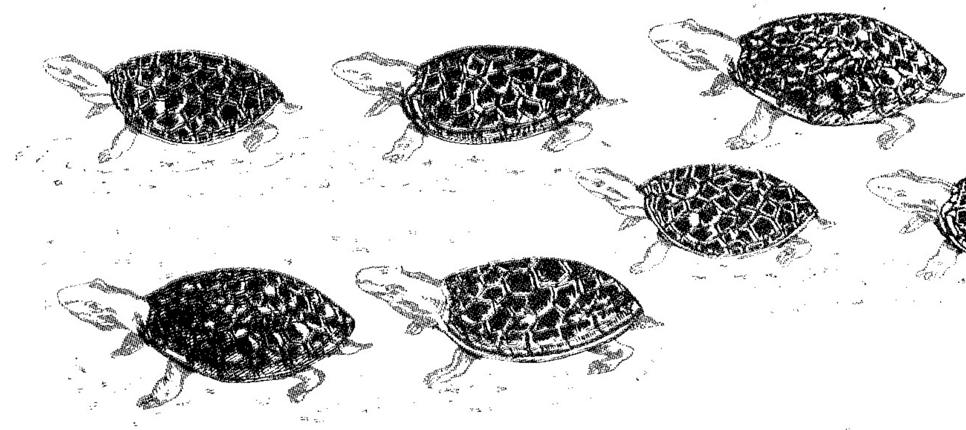
गू	
ता	गू

ता	
ता	नू

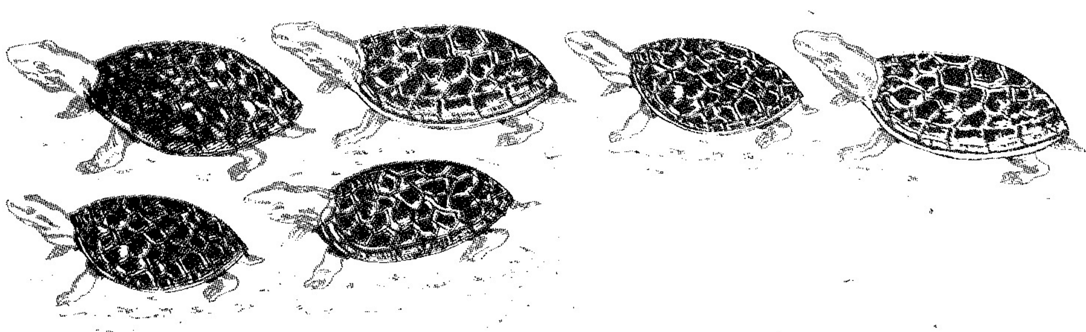
बो	
बो	ता

नू	
कि	नू

घटाओ :

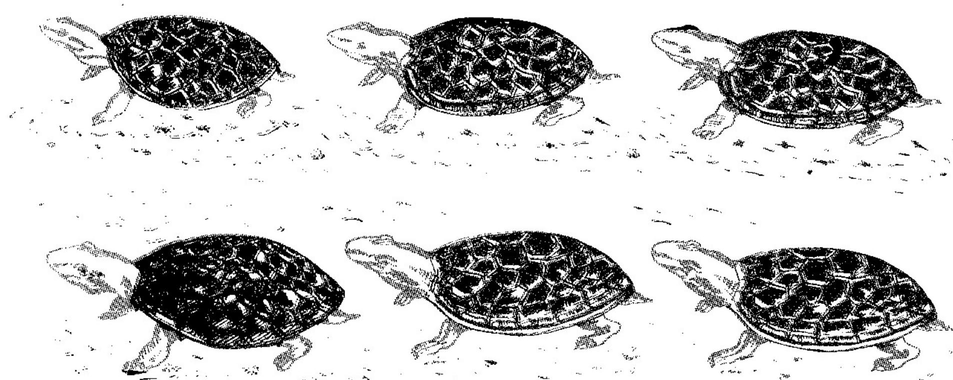


7



1





6

य	
म्	य

कि	
कू	कि

म्	
म्	गू

आ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के शब्दों को नीचेवाले शब्दों के साथ मिलाओ ।

ऊवर्म	
कूराङ	ऊवर्म

कूराङ	
कूराङ	गूकि

गूकि	
ऊवमं	गूकि

ताम्बोनूय	
कूराङं	ताम्बोनूय

पाठ-12
अभ्यास् पाठ-3

पढो:-

ऊवर्म	कूराड़्	ओनोर्म
टगुळ्	गेड़्	
जोळ	केल	ताम्बोनूय
टोळ॑	एराचि	गूकि

अक्षर पहचानो और पढो:-

ऊ	ए	ओ
म्		
ट	ल	ळ
ता	रा	

अक्षर पहचानो और पढो:-

कि	चि	गु	नू
गू	कू	मे	ळे
के	गे	टो	जो
नो	बो	ळॅ	

समझो:-

क + इ = कि

च + इ = चि

ग + उ = गु

क + ऊ = कू

ग + ऊ = गू

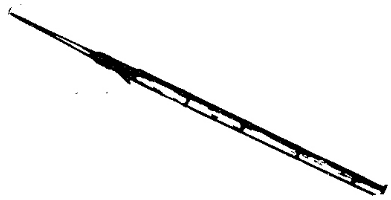
क + ए = के

ग + ए = गे

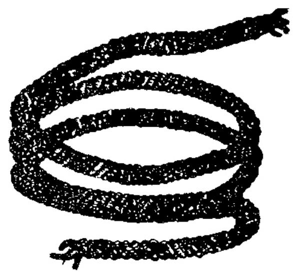
ट + ओ = टो

चित्र के साथ शब्द मिलाओ :-

ओनोर्म



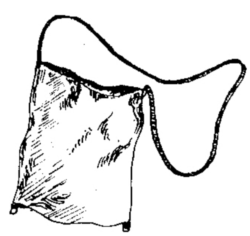
टगुळ



कूराड

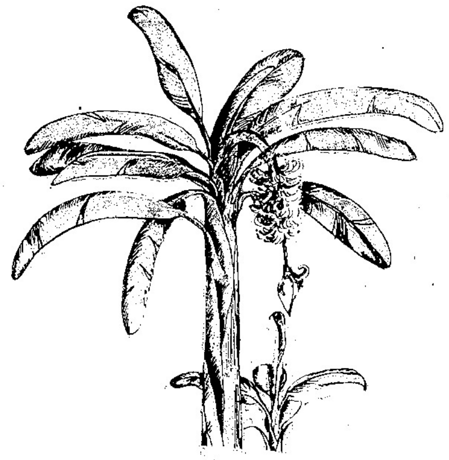


एराचि

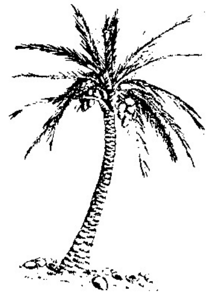


चित्र के साथ शब्द मिलाओ:-

जोळ



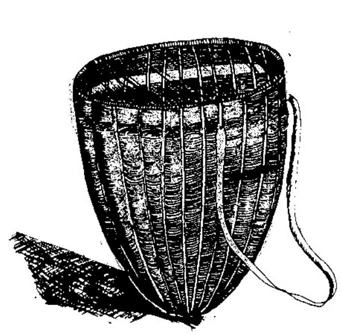
टोळँ



केल

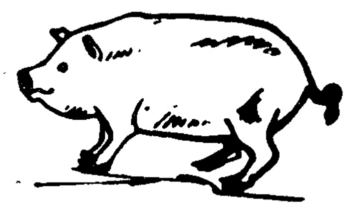


गेडं

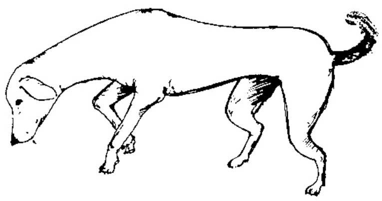


चित्र के साथ शब्द मिलाओ:।

ऊवर्म



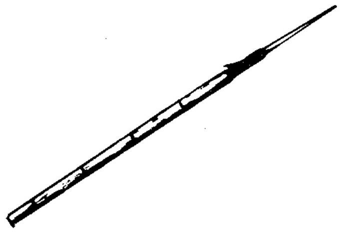
गूकि



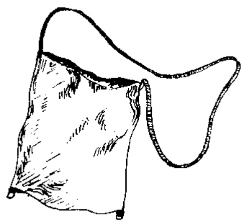


ताम्बोनूय

चित्र देखकर शब्द पूरा करो:-



कूरा .... (ङ)



टगु .... (ळे)

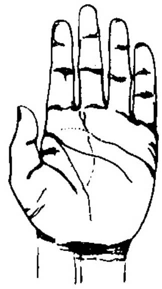


जो .... (ळ)

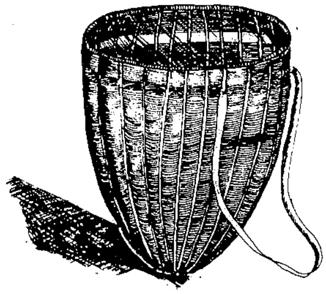
चित्र देखकर शब्द पूरा करो:-



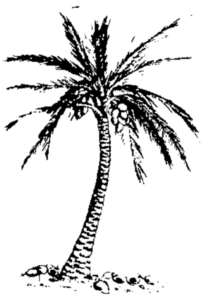
के .... (ल)



ओनो.......... (मॅ)

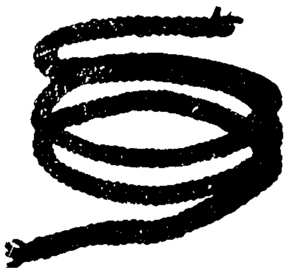


टो .... (ळॅ)

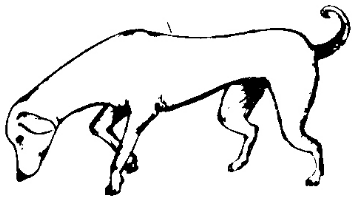


गे .... (ङ:)

चित्र देखकर शब्द पूरा करो:-



एरा .... (चि)



ऊव .... (मे)



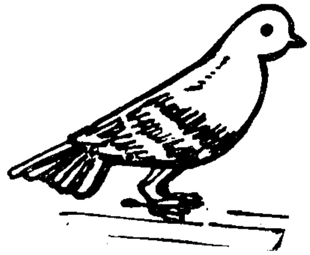
गू .... (कि)



ताम्बोनू..... (य)

पाठ-13

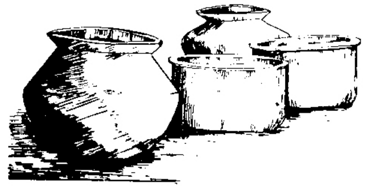
उमुर्ग



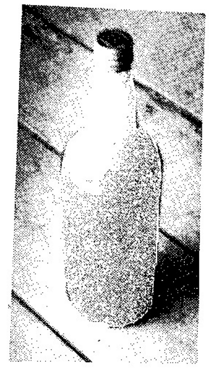
र्गज्ज



बुचुर्ल



ताञ्ज



उ	मु	गॆ	ज्
ज	बु	चु	ञ्

समझो:-

ब + उ = बु

ग + ऍ = गॆ

अभ्यास्

अ) नीचे दिए खानों में ऊपर के अक्षरों को नीचेवाले अक्षरों के साथ मिलाओ ।

उ	
उ	ञ्

ञ्	
ञ्	ज्

ज्	
ज्	ञ्

ज	
चु	ज

चु	
मु	चु

मु	
मु	बु

बु	
चु	बु

ग	
ग	मु

आ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के शब्दों को नीचेवाले शब्दों के साथ मिलाओ ।

उमुग	
उमुग	बुचुल

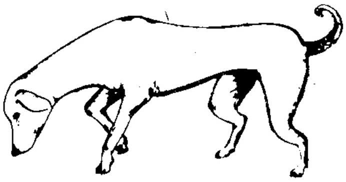
बुचुल	
ताज्‌ज	बुचुल

गज्‌ज	
ताज्‌ज	गज्‌ज

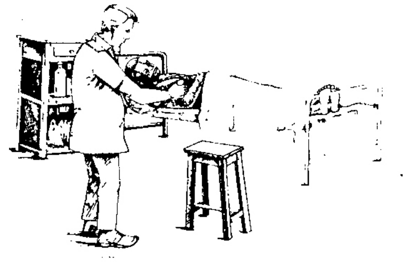
ताज्‌ज	
ताज्‌ज	उमुग

पाठ-14

वांअंण्ड



दवाटोबेटं



गिईटं



वां	ण्	ड	द	टॅ

गि	टं

समझो:-

ट + अं = टं

व + आं = वां

ग + इ = गि

ट + ऍ = टॅ

अभ्यास्

अ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के अक्षरों को नीचेवाले अक्षरों के साथ मिलाओ।

ट	
वां	ट

वां	
वां	गि

गि	
गि	ण्

ण्	
ट	ण्

द	
ड	द

ड	
ड	ट

ट	
ट	ट

आ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के शब्दों को नीचेवाले शब्दों के साथ मिलाओ ।

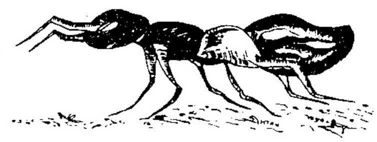
वांअंण्ड	
वांअंण्ड	गिईटं

गिईटं	
गिईटं	वांअंण्ड

दवाटोबेटं	
वांअंण्ड	दवाटोबेटं

पाठ-15

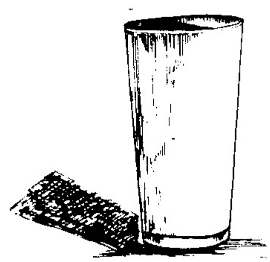
अॅय्बोल्



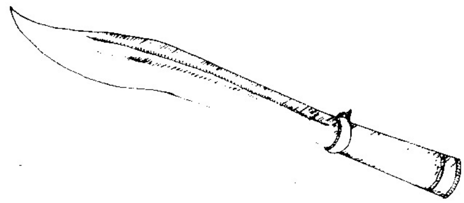
ऑनार्न



टॅञ्जॉर



लॉ



अॅ	ऑ	ने	टॅ
जॉ	लॉ	र	

समझो:-

ट + अॅ = टॅ

ल + ऑ = लॉ

ज + ऑ = जॉ

र + ऑ = रॉ

र + आ = रा

ळ + अॅ = ळॅ

अभ्यास्

अ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के अक्षरों के साथ नीचेवाले अक्षरों को मिलाओ ।

ॲ	
ॲ	ऑ

ऑ	
ऑ	लॉ

र	
र	ने

लॉ	
लॉ	जॉ

ने	
जा	ने

टॅ	
टॅ	ने

जॉ	
जॉ	लॉ

आ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के शब्दों को नीचेवाले शब्दों के साथ मिलाओ ।

ऍय्बोल	
ऍय्बोल	टञ्जॉर

ऑनान	
ऑनान	ऍय्बोल

टञ्जॉर	
ऑनान	टञ्जॉर

लॉ	
लॉ	टञ्जॉर

पाठ-16
अभ्यास् पाठ-4

पढो:-

उमुर्ग बुचुर्ल अॅय्बोर्ल
ऑनार्न

गॅज्ज ताञ्ज वांअंण्ड
टॅञ्जॅार

गिईंटं लॉ दवाटोबेर्ट

अक्षर पहचानो और पढो:-

उ अॅ ऑ अं

ज् ञ् ण्

ज ड द र

गि

चु बु मु

गॅ नॅ

टॅ जॉ लॉ

टं वां

समझो:-

ग + इ = गि

च + उ = चु

ब + उ = बु

ग + ऍ = गॅ

ट + ॲ = टॅ

ल + ऑ = लॉ

ट + अं = टं

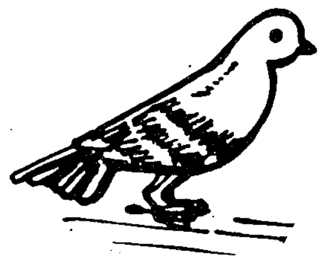
व + आं = वां

शब्द के साथ चित्र मिलाओ :-

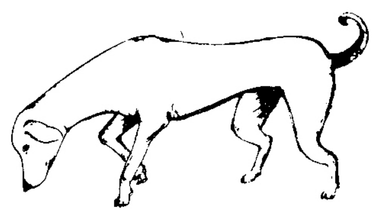
उमुर्ग



गर्ज्ज



बुचुर्ल

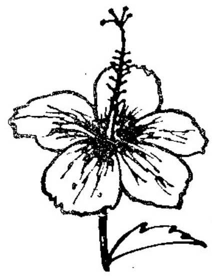


वांअंण्ड



शब्द के साथ चित्र मिलाओ ।

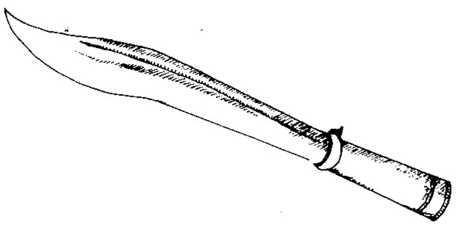
त़ाञ्ज



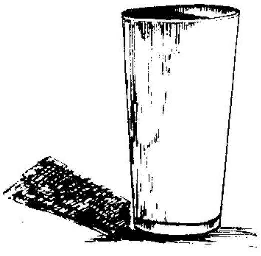


गिईट॑

टॅञ्जॉर



लॉ

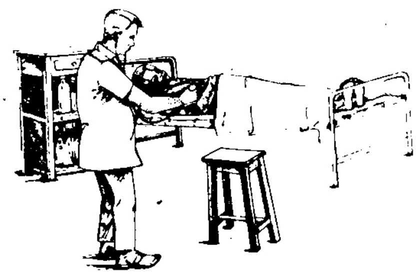


शब्द के साथ चित्र मिलाओ।

दवाटोबेर्ट



ऑनार्न



ऑयबोर्ल

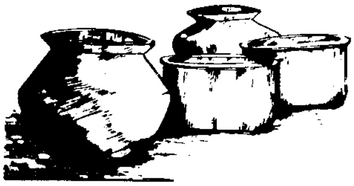


चित्र देखकर शब्द पूरा करो :-

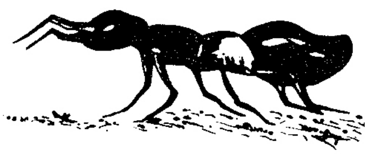


उमु .... (गे)

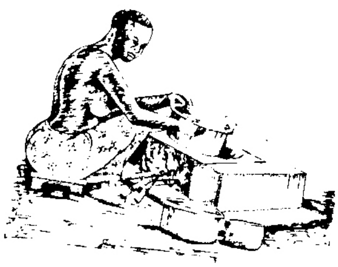
चित्र देखकर शब्द पूरा करोः-



बुचु .... (ले)



ॲय्बो.......... (ले)



ऑना.......... (ने)

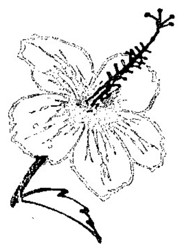


गज् .... (ज)

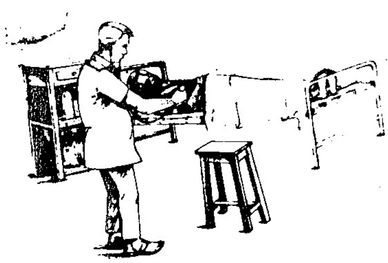
चित्र देखकर शब्द पूरा करोः-



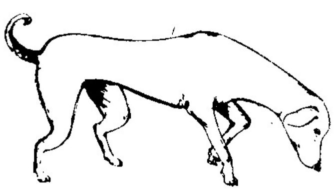
ताञ्.......... (ज)



गिई .... (ट)

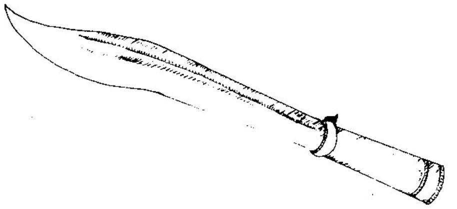


दवाटोबे....... (ट)

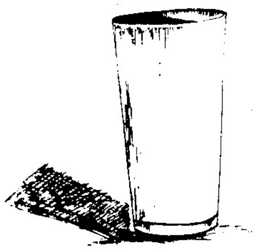


वांअंण्....... (ड)

चित्र देखकर शब्द पूरा करो:-



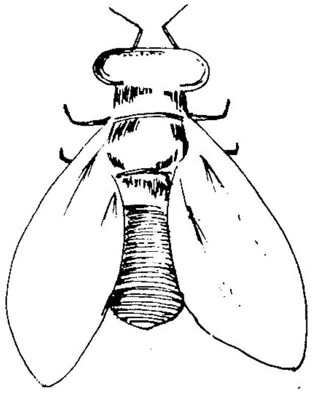
.... (लॉ)



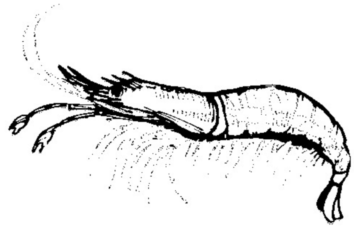
टॆञ्जॉ.......... (र)

पाठ-17

डांण



अञ



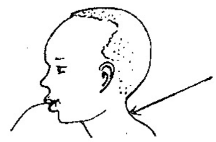
चून



अङ्गाचंबं



मङ्गिटो



ङा	ण	ञ	ञु	
न	म	ञो	अ	ञो

समझो :-

ण् + अ = ण

ञ् + अ = ञ

म् + अ = म

ज् + अ = ज

न् + अ = न

क् + अ = क

य् + अ = य

च + ऍ = चॆ

ब + ऍ = बॆ

च + ऊ = चू

अभ्यास्

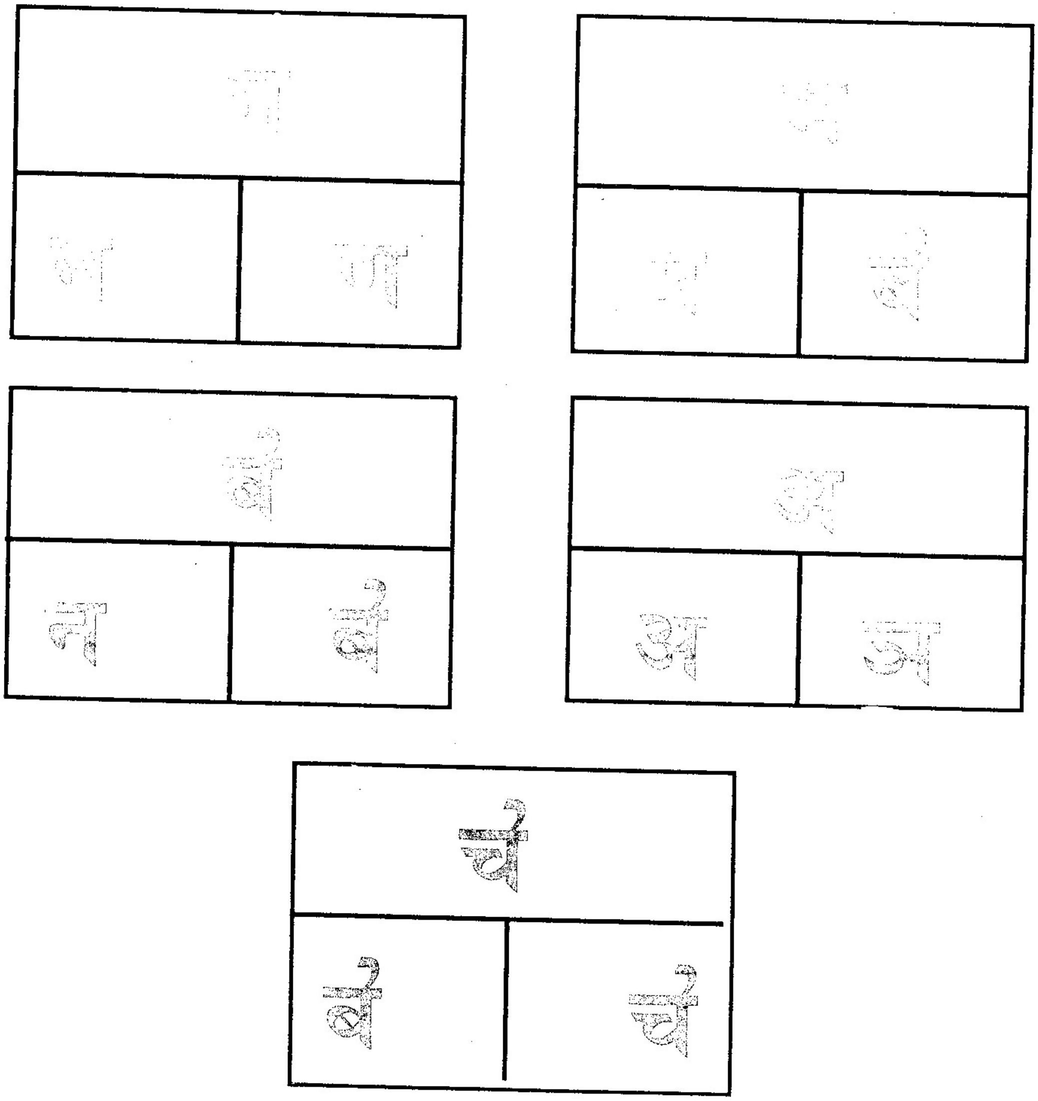
अ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के अक्षरों के साथ नीचेवाले अक्षरों को मिलाओ ।

ङा	
ङा	ण

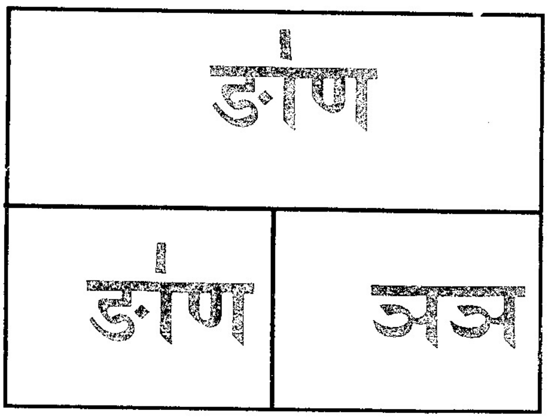
ण	
ञ	ण

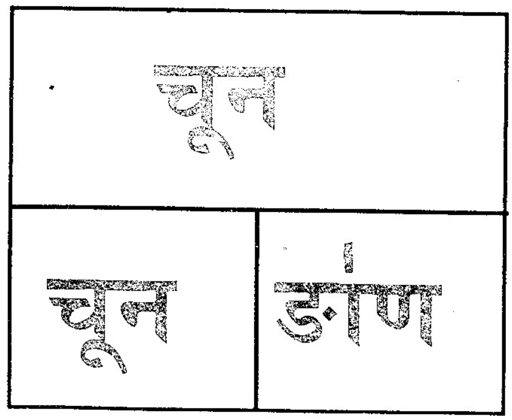
ञ	
ञ	ङा

ञू	
ञ	ञू



आ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के शब्दों को नीचेवाले शब्दों के साथ मिलाओ ।

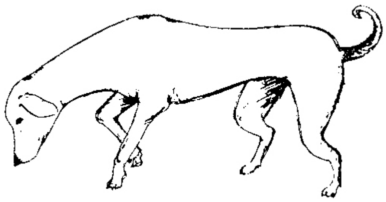




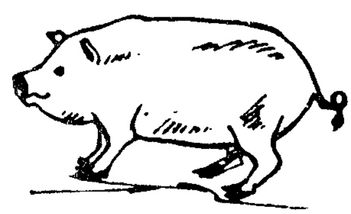
पाठ-18

पढो:-

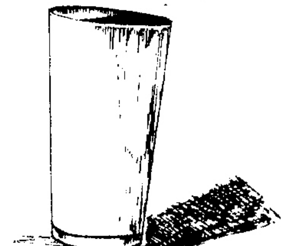
वांअंण्ड



ताम्बोनूय



टॅञ्जॉर



इङ्गाॅले



समझो:-

नीचे लिखे शब्दों को दूसरे तरीके से भी लिख् सकते हैं। जैसे:-

वाॅअण्ड	वाॅअंड
ताम्बोनूय	तांबोनूय
इङ्गाॅले	इंगाॅले
टॅञ्जाॅर	टॅंजाॅर

ऊपर के शब्दों में

'अंण्' के बदले 'अं' लिखा गया है ।

'ताम्' के बदले 'तां' लिखा गया है।

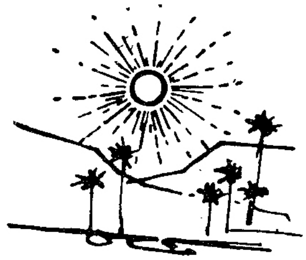
'इङ्' के बदले 'इं' लिखा गया है।

'टॅञ्' के बदले 'टॅं' लिखा गया है ।

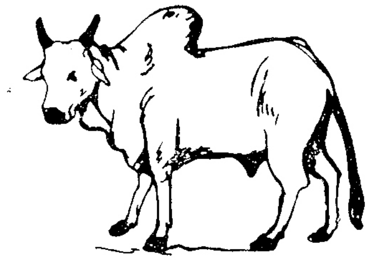
इसी तरह दूसरे शब्दों में भी ण्,म्,ङ्,ञ् या न् के स्थान पर (ं) का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।

पढो:-

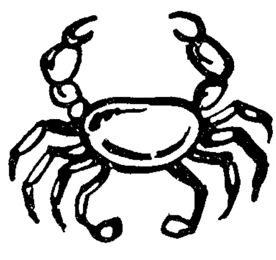
टोंकूलु



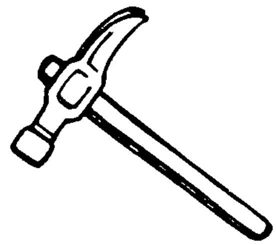
गोबोटागांकुनि



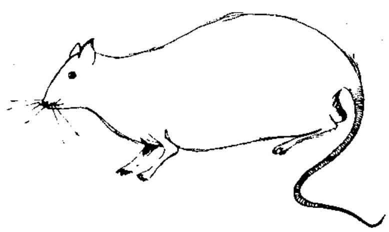
टेकांडांव्



चौंताल्लीर



तांगुंबूयेर



कविता 3

ईङ्ले ईङ्ल्
ईङ्टाङ्क डाङ्ल्
डाङ्ले डाङ्ल्
डाङ्टाङ्क आंङ्ल्
आंङ्ले आंङ्ल्
आंङ्टाङ्क चीक्वल्

ईङ्ले ईङ्ल्
ईङ्टाङ्क डाङ्ल्
ईङ्ले डाङ्ल्
डाङ्ले आंङ्ल्
डाङ्ले चीक्वल्
चीक्वले आंङ्ल्

ईङ्ले ईङ्ल्
ईङ्टाङ्क डाङ्ल्
ईङ्ले चीक्वल्
डाङ्ले ईङ्ल्
ईङ्ले डाङ्ल्
डाङ्ले चीक्वल्

पाठ-19

आंङ वर्णमाला

पढो और याद करो :-

अ	आ	इ	ई	
उ	ऊ	ऍ	ए	
ऑ	ओ	अॅ	अॉ	
अं	आं			
क	ग	ङ		
च	ज	ञ		
ट	ड	ण		
त	द	न		
	ब	म		
य	र	ल	व	ळ

आंङ चौदाखडी

क	का	कि	की	कु	कू
कॆ	के	कॊ	को	कॅ	कॉ
क॑	का॑				
ग	गा	गि	गी	गु	गू
गॆ	गे	गॊ	गो	गॅ	गॉ
ग॑	गा॑				
ङ	ङा	ङि	ङी	ङु	ङू
ङॆ	ङे	ङॊ	ङो	ङॅ	ङॉ
ङ॑	ङा॑				
च	चा	चि	ची	चु	चू
चॆ	चे	चॊ	चो	चॅ	चॉ
च॑	चा॑				

ज	जा	जि	जी	जु	जू
जॆ	जे	जॊ	जो	जॅ	जॉ
जऺ	जऻ				
ञ	ञा	ञि	ञी	ञु	ञू
ञॆ	ञे	ञॊ	ञो	ञॅ	ञॉ
ञऺ	ञऻ				
ट	टा	टि	टी	टु	टू
टॆ	टे	टॊ	टो	टॅ	टॉ
टऺ	टऻ				
ड	डा	डि	डी	डु	डू
डॆ	डे	डॊ	डो	डॅ	डॉ
डऺ	डऻ				

हा	
हा	छा

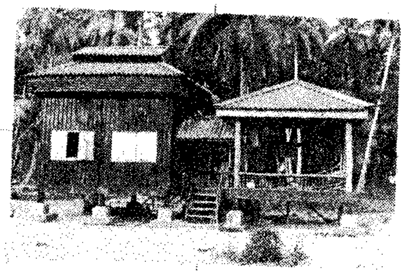
छा	
छा	हा

थै	
थै	थी

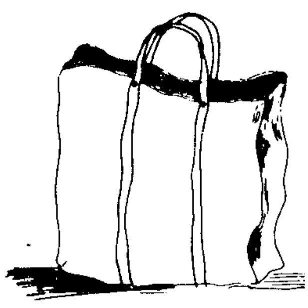
थी	
थै	थी

ष	
ष	ध

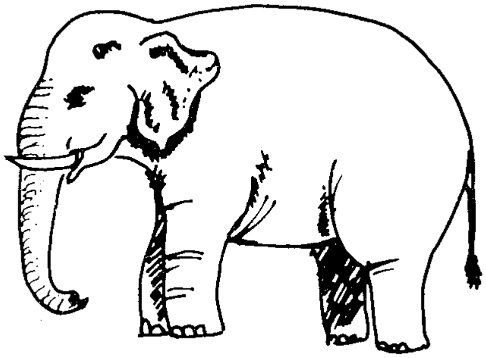
आ) चित्र के साथ शब्द मिलाओ :-



थैला



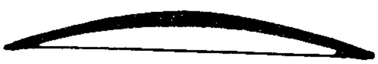
घर



छाता



धनुष



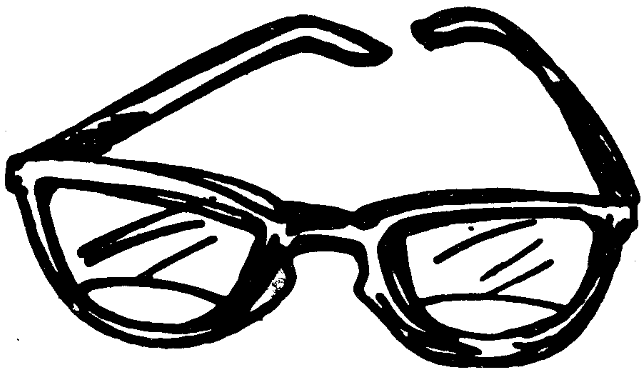
हाथी

पाठ-4



अंगाचंबं

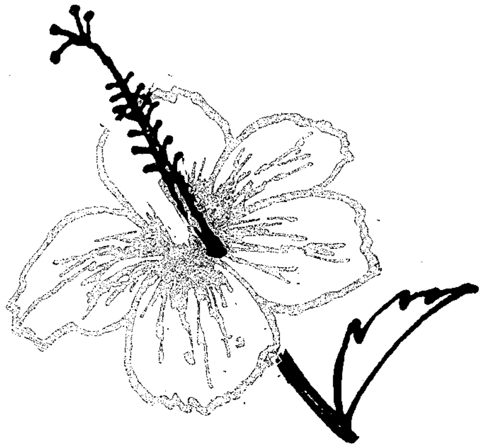
औरत



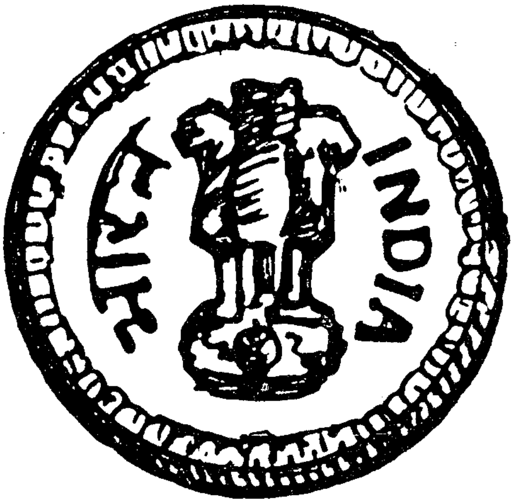
अंनबोट काळकाळ

ऐनक

गिईटं

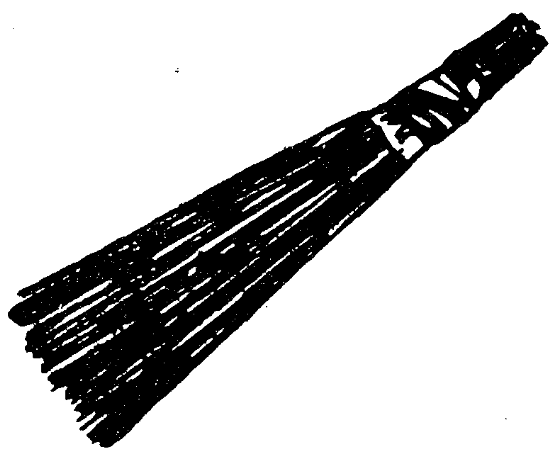


फूल



गूक्वांडः

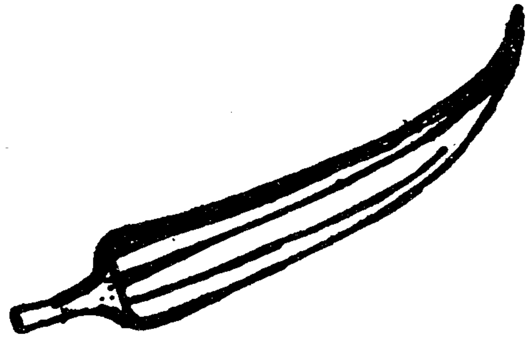
पैसे



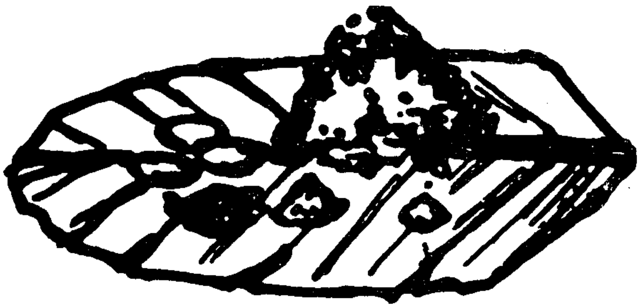
टोटाले

झाड़ू

तोबाङ



भिंडी



कानाले

खाना

औ	ऐ	[illegible]	ै
ऐ	[illegible]	भिं	खा

अभ्यास्

अ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के अक्षरों के साथ नीचेवाले अक्षरों को मिलाओ ।

औ	
औ	ऐ

ऐ	
औ	ऐ

फू	
पै	फू

पै	
से	पै

से	
से	भिं

भिं	
से	भिं

झा	
झा	खा

खा	
खा	झा

आ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के शब्दों के साथ नीचेवाले शब्दों को मिलाओ।

औरत	
ऐनक	औरत

ऐनक	
औरत	ऐनक

फूल	
पैसे	फूल

पैसे	
पैसे	फूल

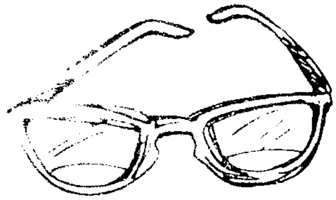
झाड़ू	
झाड़ू	भिंडी

भिंडी	
भिंडी	झाड़ू

खाना	
झाड़ू	खाना

इ) शब्द के साथ चित्र मिलाओ ।

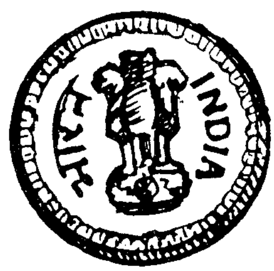
औरत



ऐनक



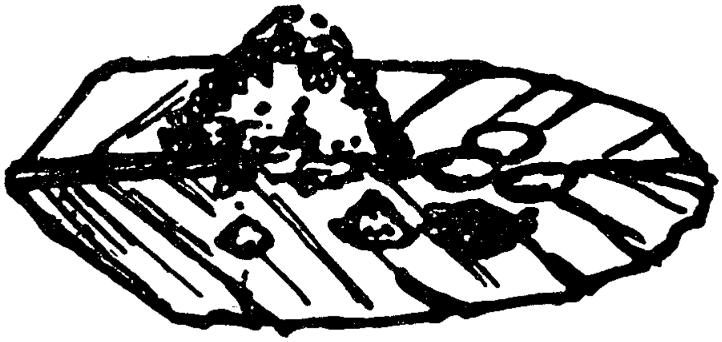
फूल



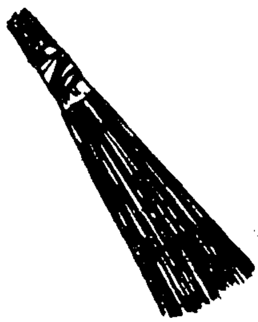
पैसे



भिंडी



खाना

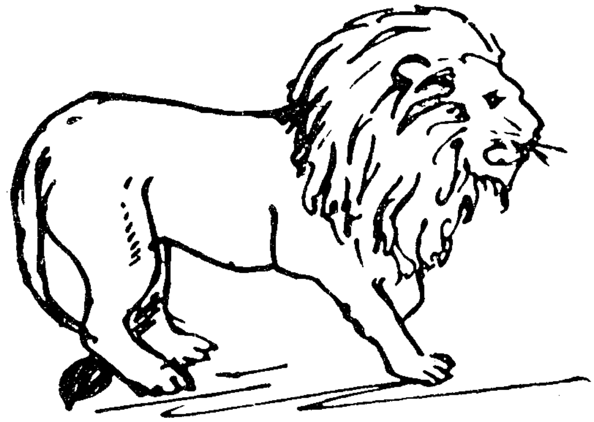


झाड़ू



पाठ-5

टिर्यनिराक्कंर्न



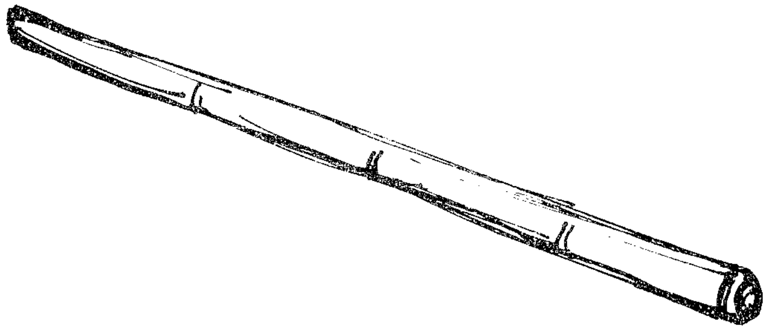
शेर



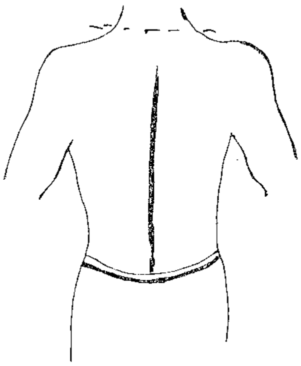
गोज्ज

ढकना

कोजें



लाठी



अंनिरेनं

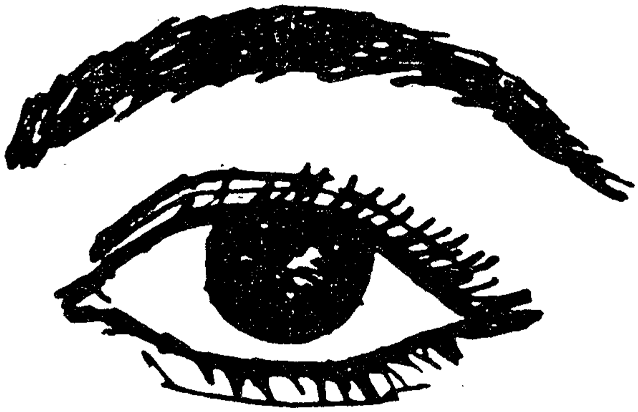
पीठ



कायरी

माँ

अंनेजेबो



आँख



अंनाक्वे

दाँत

श्री	ह	ठी	पी

[illegible]	ठ	माँ	आँ	ऊँ

अभ्यास्

अ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के अक्षरों के साथ नीचेवाले अक्षरों को मिलाओ ।

श्रे	
श्रे	ख

ढ	
ठ	ढ

ठ	
ढ	ठ

ठी	
ठी	पी

आँ	
आँ	दाँ

दाँ	
आँ	दाँ

झाँ	
आँ	झाँ

पी	
पी	ठी

ख	
ख	शे

आ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के शब्दों को नीचेवाले शब्दों से मिलाओ ।

शेर	
शेर	माँ

लाठी	
लाठी	पीठ

पीठ	
लाठी	पीठ

दाँत	
दाँत	आँख

ढकना	
आँख	ढकना

आँख	
माँ	आँख

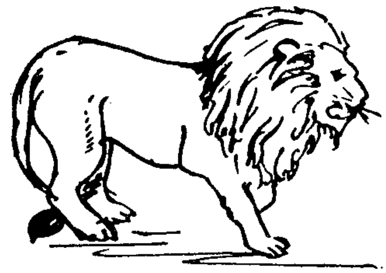
माँ	
माँ	दाँत

इ) नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के साथ चित्र मिलाओ ।

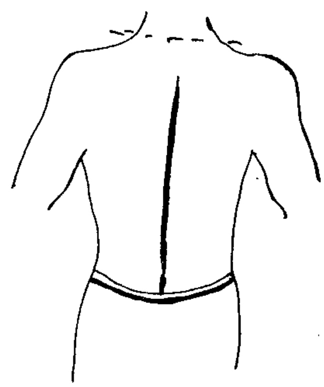
शेर



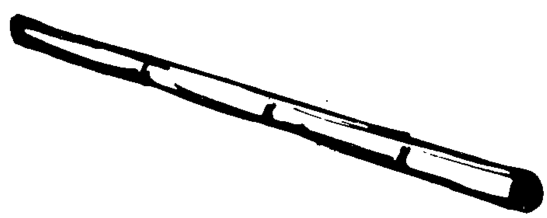
ढकना



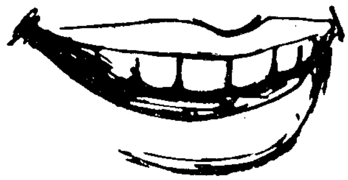
लाठी



पीठ



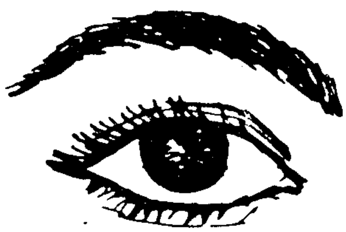
माँ



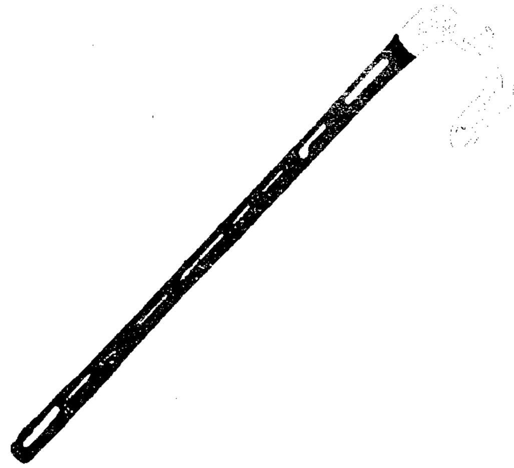
आँख



दाँत

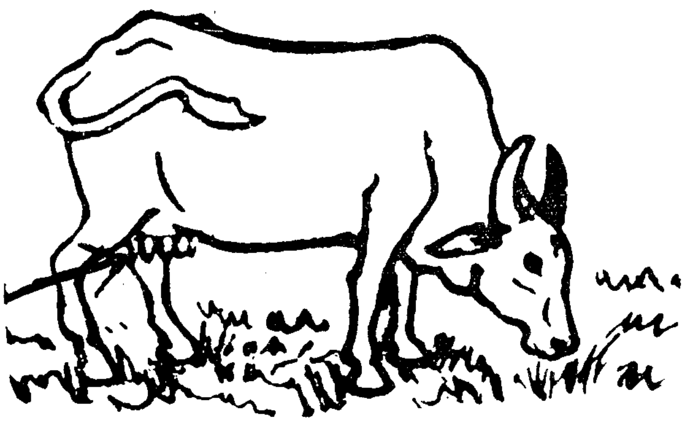


पाठ-6



टांबीले

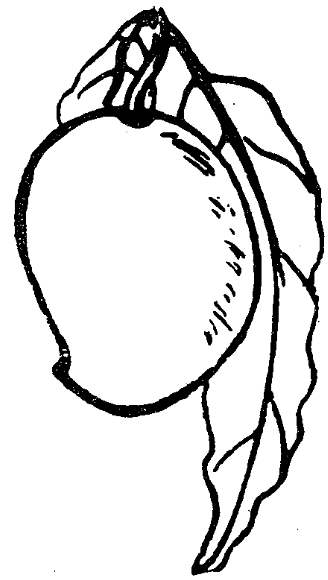
छड़ी



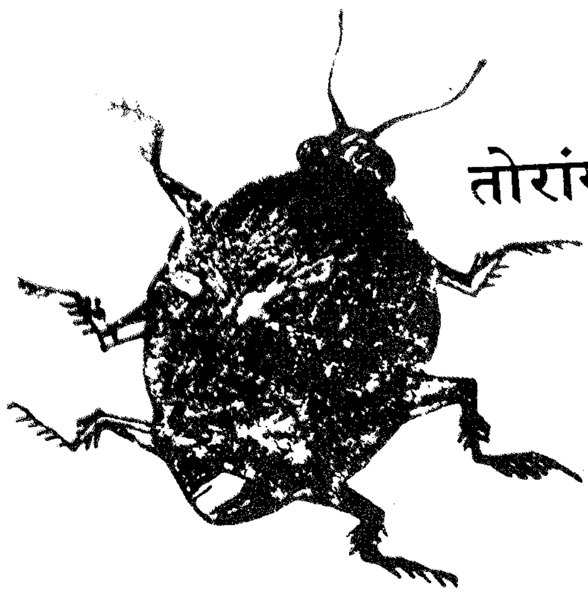
गागोराङ्क्व

थन

गोटो



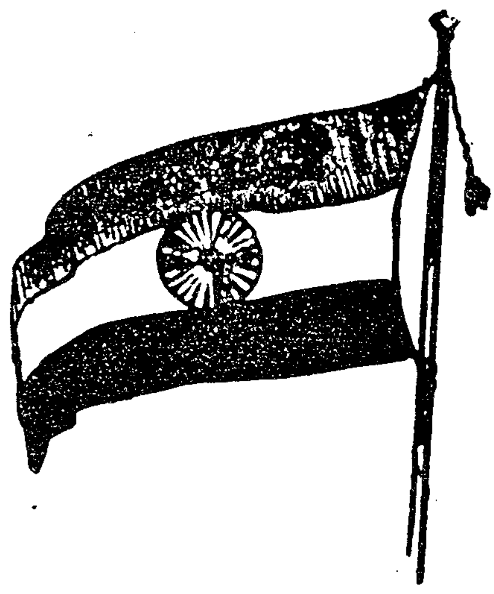
फल



तोरांगीलि

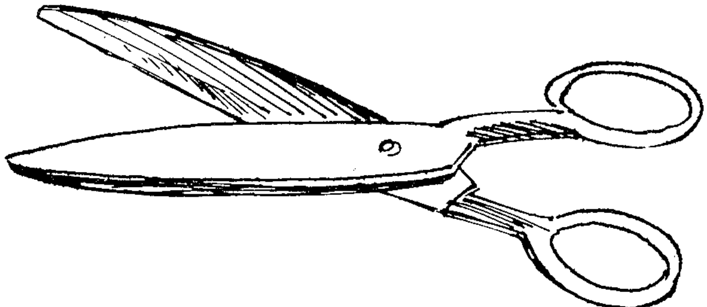
खटमल

टेटोबेक्वाट्टेक्कने

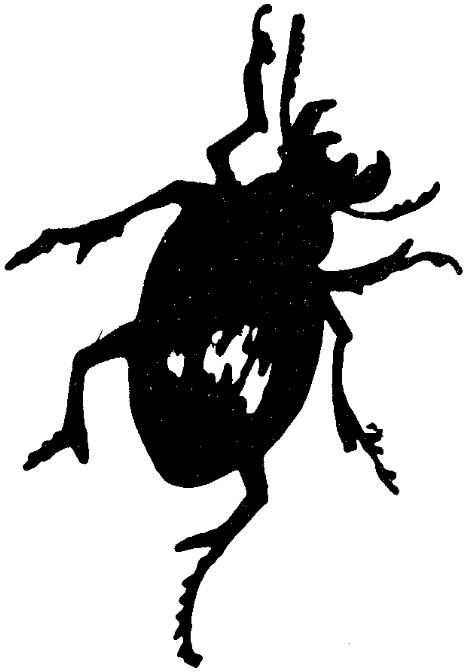


झंडा

टोटाक्वान्नी

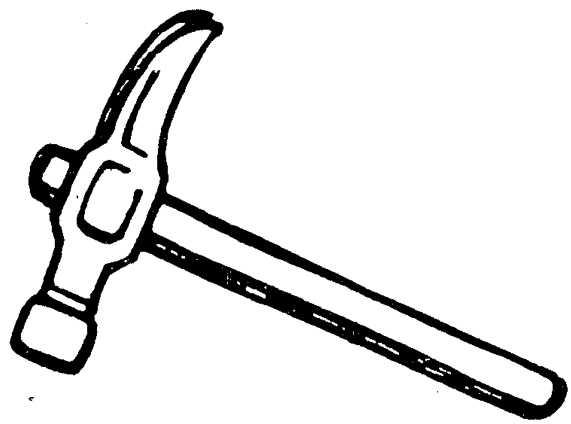


सरौता



टोराञ्चू

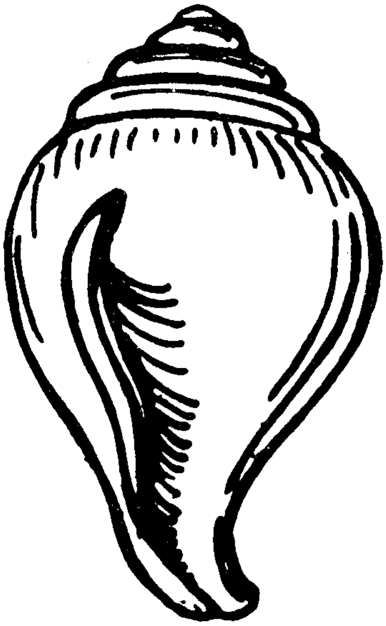
भंवरा



चौंताल्लीर

हथौड़ी

कबीत



पपीत



दितीलेकोने

शंख

छ	थ	फ	ख
झं	भं	स	रौ

ह	थौ	शं	प

समझो:-

थ + औ = थौ

र + औ = रौ

अभ्यास्

अ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के अक्षरों के साथ नीचेवाले अक्षरों को मिलाओ ।

छ	
छ	थ

थ	
छ	थ

फ	
भं	फ

भं	
भं	फ

ख	
ख	झं

झं	
ख	झं

स	
स	रौ

रौ	
रौ	स

प	
प	ह

थौ	
रौ	थौ

ह	
ह	शं

शं	
ह	शं

आ) नीचे दिए गए खानों में ऊपर के शब्दों को नीचेवाले शब्दों के साथ मिलाओ।

छड़ी	
थन	छड़ी

थन	
छड़ी	थन

फल	
फल	झंडा

झंडा	
फल	झंडा

खटमल	
भंवरा	खटमल

भंवरा	
भंवरा	खटमल

सरौता	
सरौता	हथौड़ी

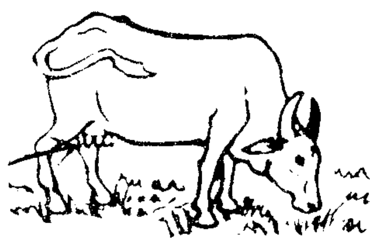
हथौड़ी	
सरौता	हथौड़ी

पपीता	
शंख	पपीता

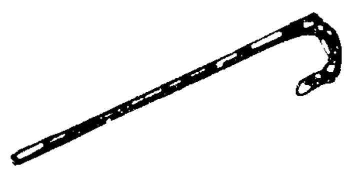
शंख	
शंख	पपीता

इ) नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के साथ चित्र मिलाओ ।

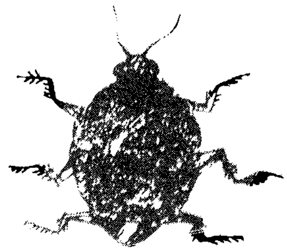
छड़ी



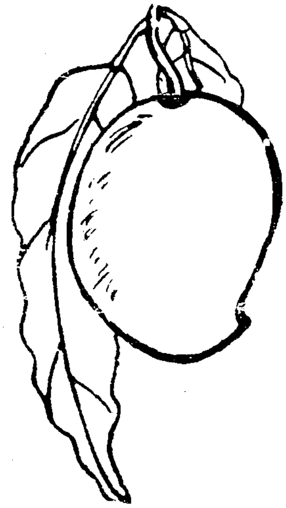
थन

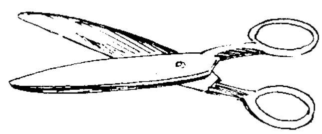


फल



खटमल



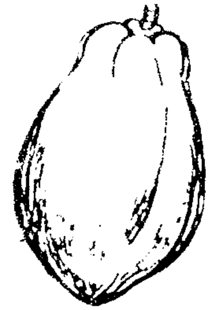


झंडा

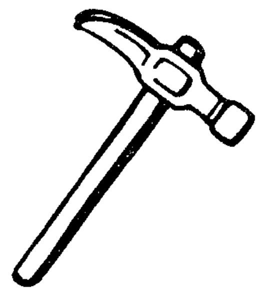
सरौता



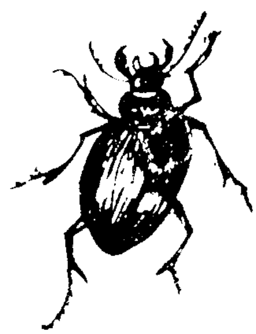
हथौड़ी



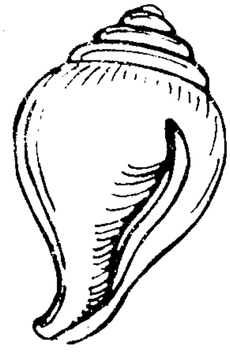
पपीता



शंख



भंवरा



पाठ-7

पक्षी



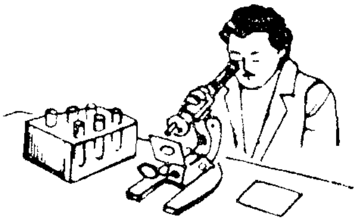
भिक्षु



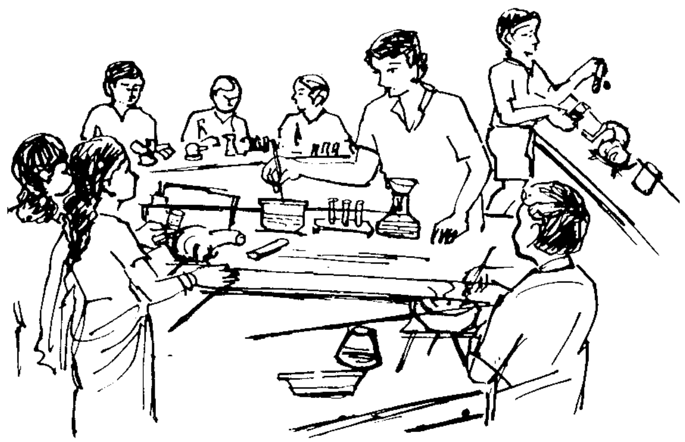


कक्षा

वैज्ञानिक



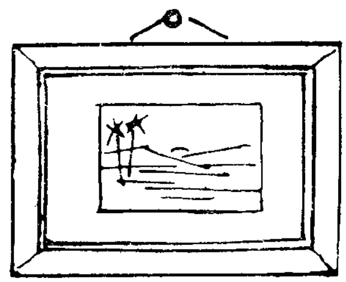
विज्ञान कक्ष



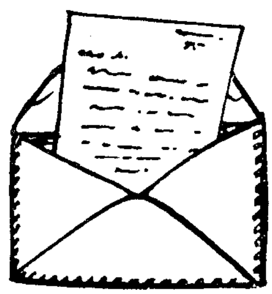
फ्राक



चित्र



पत्र

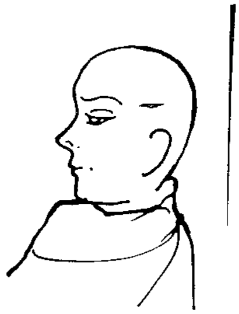


क्ष	क्षा	क्षी	क्षु

भि	फ्रा	ज्ञा	वै	त्र

अभ्यास

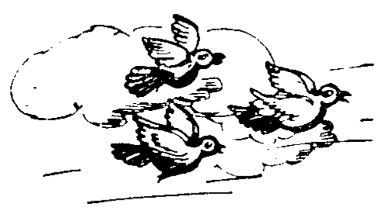
अ) चित्र के साथ शब्द मिलाओ :-



पक्षी



कक्षा



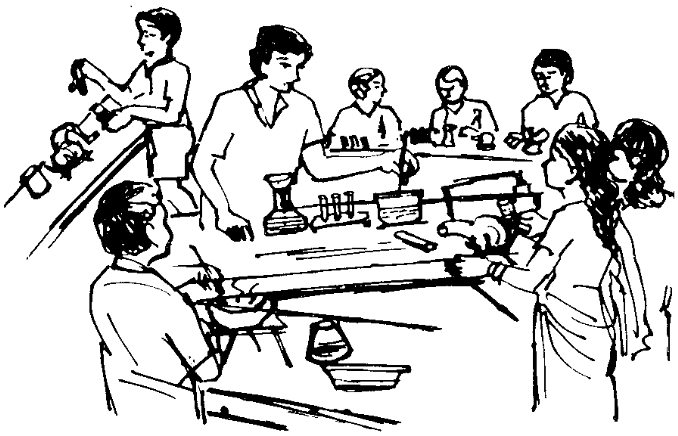
भिक्षु



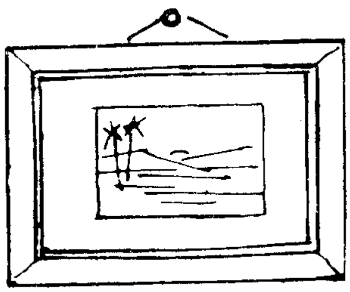
फ्राक



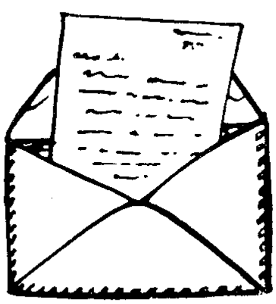
पत्र



चित्र



विज्ञान कक्ष



वैज्ञानिक

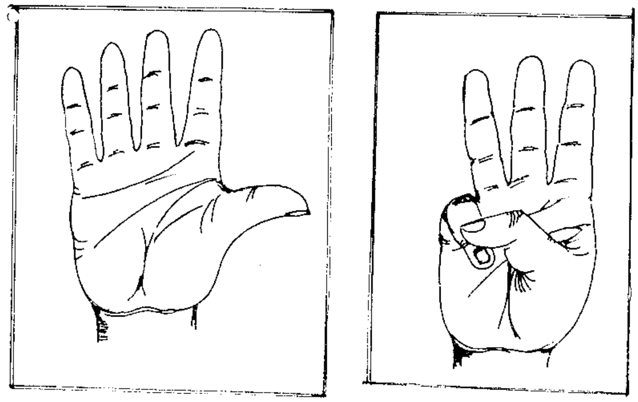
पाठ-8

हिन्दी वर्णमाला

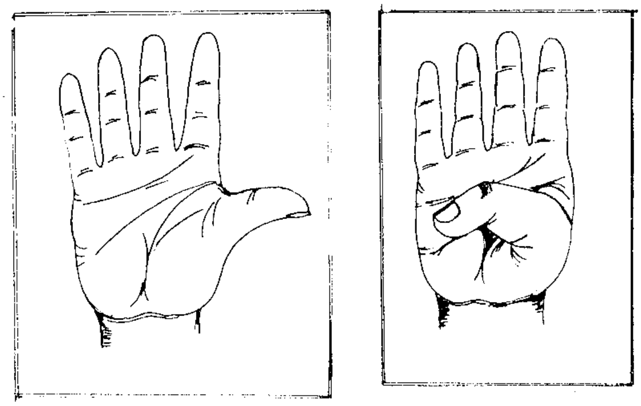
पढो और याद करो :-

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ
ए	ऐ	ओ	औ		
	क	ख	ग	घ	ङ
	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
	ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण
	त	थ	द	ध	न
	प	फ	ब	भ	म
य	र	ल	व	श	ष
स	ह	क्ष	त्र	ज्ञ	
			ड़	ढ़	

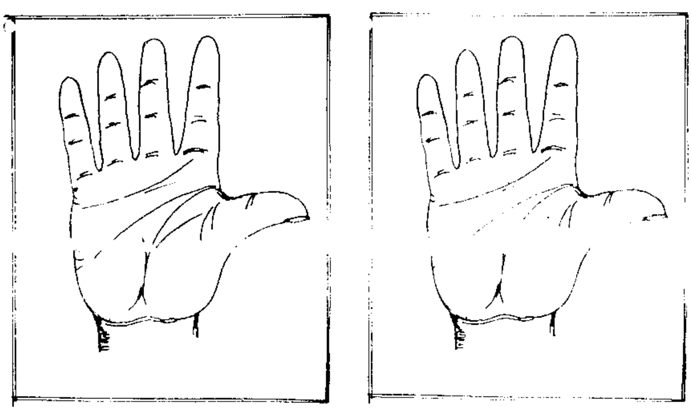
8



9



10



ण णा णि णी णु णू
णॆ णे णॊ णो णै णौ
णऺ णऻ

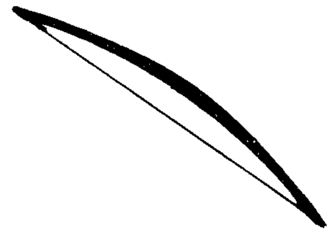
त ता ति ती तु तू
तॆ ते तॊ तो तै तौ
तऺ तऻ

द दा दि दी दु दू
दॆ दे दॊ दो दै दौ
दऺ दऻ

न ना नि नी नु नू
नॆ ने नॊ नो नै नौ
नऺ नऻ

चित्र के साथ शब्द मिलाओ ।

ईकोय्



आ

1

वाव्व

2



अंक्विनाग

ब बा बि बी बु बू
बॆ बे बॊ बो बॅ बॉ
बऺ बऻ

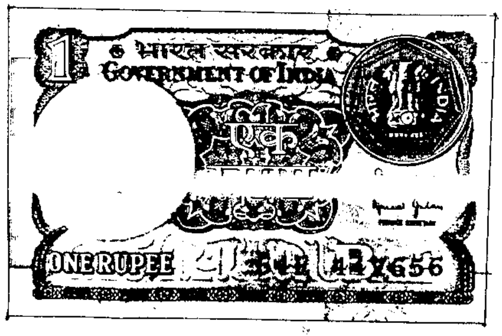
म मा मि मी मु मू
मॆ मे मॊ मो मॅ मॉ
मऺ मऻ

य या यि यी यु यू
यॆ ये यॊ यो यॅ यॉ
यऺ यऻ

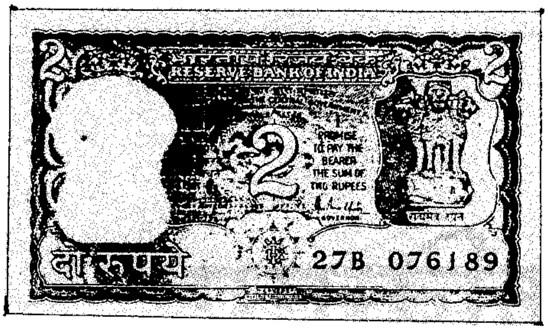
र रा रि री रु रू
रॆ रे रॊ रो रॅ रॉ
रऺ रऻ

11. हमने एक से दस तक गिनना सीख लिया और अंकों के विषय में भी जान लिया । अब पैसे के बारे में जान लें । पैसे को रूपये और पैसे के हिसाब से गिना जाता है। पहले रूपये के बारे में सीख लें

एक रूपया



दो रूपये



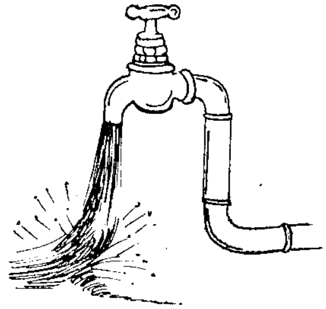
ल	ला	लि	ली	लु	लू
ले	ले	लो	लो	लॅ	लॉ
लॆ	लॊ				

व	वा	वि	वी	वु	वू
वे	वे	वो	वो	वॅ	वॉ
वॆ	वॊ				

ळ	ळा	ळि	ळी	ळु	ळू
ळे	ळे	ळो	ळो	ळॅ	ळॉ
ळॆ	ळॊ				

चित्र के साथ शब्द मिलाओ ।

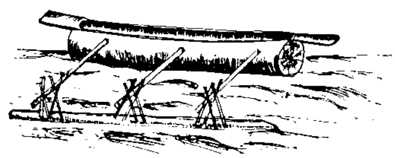
आंङ



ईङ



आले





डाङ

पाठ-20

गि लेक्वाले



गि इंज्व

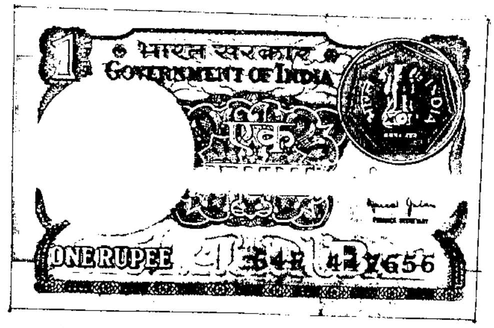


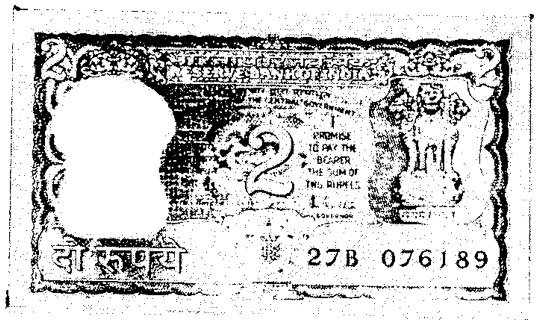
गि तोरांबूकं





तीन रूपये





चार रूपये



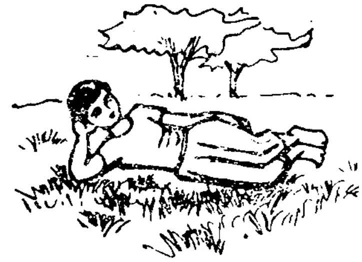
पाँच रूपये



गी नारिय
टेटाक्व



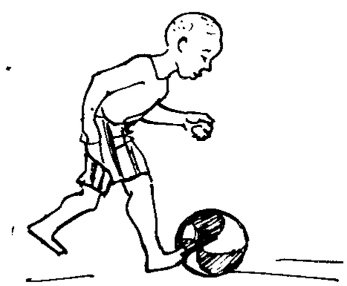
ई आेमोक



गि बुचुर्ल ओरेट



गि तूल्लेयं



ERROR: stackunderflow
OFFENDING COMMAND: ~

STACK: